New-York Daily Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax, and the City of Washington at this port.

Settlement of the Dispute Between Spain and Mexico.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE UNIMPORTANT.

DETAILS OF THE CHINA NEWS.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Improving—Consols 93 5-8a93 3-4.

THE NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, about 3 P. M. of Wednesday, 20th ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Canadian* at Quebec, and received by telegraph.

Our foreign exchanges are very destitute of news. A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that at the interview M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, had with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the bases of a definitive arrangement were agreed to.

By the *Canadian* it was reported that the Spanish squadron destined to operate against Mexico, had not left Cadiz. A later dispatch says that the squadron had set sail for the West Indies. It was comprised of six ships, which carried out 3,[illegible] troops, thoroughly equipped.

A private letter from Naples, of the 10th, mentions that for some days hopes were entertained in that city of the resumption of diplomatic relations with England; that Lord Clarendon appeared to have manifested a desire to that effect, but that "the exigencies" he put forth have prevented the realization of those hopes. "The King of Naples," the letter says, "caused it to be made known in London that, in his eyes, they implied an idea of intervention, which was inconsistent with the dignity and the interests of an independent state—an intervention opposed to the principles professed by the English nation itself, and contrary to the preceding declarations of the Western Powers."

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult., Lord Palmerston brought down a Message from the Queen, announcing to the House that Her Majesty had consented to a marriage between the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and asking the concurrence and the assistance of the House in making such a provision for her eldest daughter with regard to the marriage as would be suitable to the dignity of the Royal Family and the honor of the country.

Movement of the United States Frigate Niagara—Preparations to receive the Atlantic Cable.

From the London News, May 18.

On Saturday, the United States steamship, the *Niagara*, dropped down the river to the moorings at East Greenwich, and to-day (Monday) Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, 91 guns, will come round from Portsmouth and take up her moorings there, to ship the submarine telegraph to be laid down in the Atlantic Ocean to connect the Continents of America and Europe. The length of cable to be put on board each vessel exceeds 1,300 miles; it will take upwards of six weeks to deposit the cable in the ships' holds. According to present arrangements, Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* and the United States frigate *Niagara* will leave the Thames about the first week in July, in company with Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, that will proceed to the latitude midway between the West coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. Here the ends of the cable, on board each ship will be joined, the *Agamemnon* will then return towards the coast of Ireland, and the *Niagara* will hold on her course to the shores of Newfoundland, both ships paying out the submarine cable as they increase the distance between them, and maintaining constant telegraphic communication with each other to prove that the cable remains intact, and within six days after the ships separate, should no accident occur, telegraphic communication will be open between the two continents.

The News from China.

Unaltered Position of Affairs at Canton—Capture of Pirate Junks—Loss of an American Steamer—Commercial Intelligence.

Hong-Kong (Correspondence of the London Times.

The steamer *Madras*, with the 10th of February mails from London, arrived here on the 28th instant. By the steamer *Formosa* on the 17th instant, from Bombay, we received the semi-monthly advices of the 24th of January. The Peninsular and Oriental Company despatch the steamer *Erin* to-day for Galle and Bombay, and it is expected that she will reach the former place in time for the dispatches by her for England to go on by the Calcutta steamer of the 9th of April.

Since writing on th 15th we have little of importance to communicate.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* came down the Canton River on the 25th inst. The position of our forces in the river remains as before, and we hear of no attempts having lately been made by the Chinese against our ships or the Teetotum Fort.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour is at present here.

This place is quiet, and its security now amply provided for against any open attack from the Chinese, by the arrival lately of additional men-of-war steamers and troops.

Some of the servants are returning. The compradors have had to pay heavy "squeeze" to the Mandarins. One man had to pay $10,000, others from $1,000 to $5,000.

The *Inflexible*, with the gun-boat *Starling* in company, arrived on the 25th of March.

The *Zenobia* steamer arrived on the 24th inst. She brought on from Singapore eight officers and 415 rank and file of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Brevet Major Cooper commanding.

The *Barracouta* is under orders for home.

The *Capricieuse* and steamers *Catinat* and *Marceau* are in the harbor. The *Virginia* is at Macao.

On the 19th inst., the *Hornet*, Capt. Forsyth, while cruising off St. John's Island, fell in with a fleet of piratical junks. The steamer could not be brought within range of them, owing to there not being sufficient draught of water in the bay where they were. The boats of the steamer pulled in, and Captain Forsyth, observing the position of the junks was a strong one, landed with a party of marines, and reached an eminence, whence, as well as from the boats, an effectual fire was kept up on the junks. After a good deal of firing the pirates took to the hills, and 17 of their boats were taken possession of, which were subsequently destroyed. The only accident that occurred was one man of the *Hornet* severely burnt by a stinkpot.

On board one of the junks were found one European and a Goa Portuguese. They said they had been pressed by the pirates.

From Singapore we hear of accidents to two more vessels conveying Coolies from China—the *Carmen*, a Peruvian, and *Henriette Maria*, Dutch.

The American steamer *Mia* was lost on the 22d inst. off Tung-Yung, and island to the northward of Foochow, by running on a sunken rock. The mails and passengers were saved, but the vessel and cargo were totally lost.

From Shanghae, our advices are to the 20th inst., but they do not contain anything of political interest.

At Hong-Kong, the following are the quotations for [illegible] of import: Cotton, $9 50@$10 50; Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16-24, $38; Nos. 28-32, $34; Nos. 38-[illegible]. Shirtings—Grays, 6½ catties, $2 5@$2 30; whites, 64 reed, $2 40; and 54 reed, $2. Iron—Nailrod, $3 75@$4. Tin Plates, $9@$10. Rice, [illegible]

Exchange on England, 4s. 11d.; on India, 224 rs. [illegible] money very scarce.

Tonnage is [illegible] scarce, and vessels are required [illegible] to Australia and California.

[illegible] are to the 23d inst. Nangchow [illegible] sold at [illegible], short price, and the [illegible] expecting higher rates.

From Amoy our advices are to the 23d inst. There had been small sales of imports.

At Shanghai there had been little doing in imports. 6½ catties grey long-cloths were quoted 1.6.5 Shanghai taels. In exports a large business had been done. Of silk 3,000 bales settled. The total quantity arrived was 80,000, of which 77,000 bales were settled. Quotations were: No. 2 Tsatlee, $440@$445; No. 4 Tsatlee, $421@$425; inferior, $405@$420; Taysaam, good, $375@$385; Taysaam, middling to fair $340@$370; Taysaam, inferior to middling, $315@$335.

The settlements of tea had been 19 chops black at 14½ to 33 taels, and 28,000 packages green.

Exchange on England, 6s. 11d.@7s.; on India, 315r.@318r.

Freights, £5 for tea, and £5 for silk.

Manilla dates are to the 20th inst. Exchange on England for six months' sight bills, 5s. 11d. Clean Mexican dollars 28@30 ₽ cent. premium.

Our latest dates are: From England, 10th February; Calcutta, 27th; Bombay, 28th; Singapore, 21st March; Manilla, 20th March; Sidney, 16th February; Melbourne, 14th February; Shanghae, 20th March.

PRESENT ASPECT OF CANTON.

On the 16th a man came from Canton with the following news: The factories are entirely destroyed the bricks and tiles are carried away, and the trees of the garden are wanting, and the church building in the garden is carried off—the soldiers and people dividing the spoils. The Ung-Sin and Cheng-Hoey city gate have been repaired, also the breach in the wall made by the cannonade; and the workmen are engaged in repairing the Governor's palace, or Yahmun. The Governor-General has by proclamation invited back to their usual employments those who left the city on account of the war. On the east of the city, outside, one man had been engaged to make a few thousand baskets, such as swine are carried in, with the design to fill them with stones and stop up the river, should the red-bristled barbarians ever have the audacity to enter the inner waters again. At present the soldiers and militia have collected to fight and seize the rebels in the district of Cheng-yen and Soey-che, and having entered in mountain dangers, were enclosed and prevented from egress, and several thousand put to the sword by the rebels. The districts of Hoey-fung and Sek-fung are reported as being much disturbed by local banditti. Rice is dear, and famine prevails. Recently the poor from there have been coming to Hong-Kong to seek supplies.

THE EMPEROR OF ANAM DECLARES NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a communication concerning the position which a great Asiatic State, the immediate neighbor to China, had taken up during the present contest, and which is certainly not of little interest. This State is the Empire of Anam, situated on the eastern shore of the Malay peninsula, and watered by the large river Cambodja, an Empire which now stretches from the frontier of China in the North to that of Siam in the West, and includes Tonquin, Cochin China proper, Cambodja and Laos. It possesses an army of 150,000 men, and a numerous fleet, the present residence of which is Hueh. It seems that the Court of Pekin has attempted to cement an alliance with the Emperor of Anam, who, however, refused to enter upon it, though in the proclamation in which he announces to his people his resolution to remain neutral, he distinctly throws the blame of the rupture which has taken place on the European States. The proclamation is dated the 10th of February, and runs:

"In the name of the mighty emperor, my master, the fourth of the dynasty of the Tschoung, and by his express order, I make to you the following communication, which you will obey, as always, under menace of the most terrible punishment.

"You have heard, without doubt, that war has broken out between the people from the West and the sublime Emperor of China, our ally. Without entering into the causes of this war, which cannot be attributed by us to the first-named, it is the intention of our illustrious sovereign to remain neutral, without pronouncing himself in favor either of the one or the other. You, therefore, will have to conform your actions to this view of the case, and will take, under no circumstances, either the part of the English or of the Chinese.

"The Emperor, our master, having no insults to avenge, has no reason for war. Should his country become the object of attacks, his numberless armies would rise at his voice, and annihilate enemies audacious enough to attack him.

"Given at Hoe-Fou (Hueh) the 10th day of the 2d month.—Kheih-fo-sin."

THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* from Liverpool on Saturday, May 23, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those received by the *Canadian* at Quebec and the *New-York* at New-York.

The *America* passed on the 23d ult., off Rock Light, the American ship *Albion* bound in.

The steamship *Kherson*, from Portland *via* Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult., having broken the shaft of her screw on the 17th off Rathlin Island.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived in the Mersey on the evening of the 22d ult.

Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had produced a sensation in the House of Commons by proposing that the Princess Royal should have a marriage portion of £40,000 and an allowance of £8,000 a year. The reigns of George II. and George III. were adduced as precedents as to the practice in such cases.

Mr. Roebuck regarded such precedents as absurd and moved an amendment. The members of the House, however, were impatient to vote, and after Lord John Russell had spoken against the amendment, Mr. Roebuck declined going to a division and the motion was agreed to.

The question of "Cotton Supply" had been taken into consideration at Manchester. A deputation from Liverpool had waited on the Cotton Supply Association there, and it was understood that a national meeting on the subject was proposed to be held in Liverpool.

The *Globe* has been given to understand that Mr. Thomas Baring will be the new Lord of the Admiralty.

France.

PARIS, Friday, May 22.

Baron Gros, the Ambassador Extraordinary to China, and the attachés of his mission, left Paris this evening, for the port of embarkation.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid had been received in Paris announcing the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico, on the 10th inst. After the ratification of the treaty, M. Lafragua will remain as minister of Mexico.

Another dispatch says there is every probability of a pacific adjustment of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico.

M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, arrived at Madrid on Thursday.

The latest dispatches were said to be of a satisfactory kind, and there is little doubt that as a favorable disposition exists on both sides, and which is zealously encouraged by the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid, the affair will terminate amicably. In that case the greater part of the troops sent out to the Gulf will be kept at Cuba to strengthen the garrisons of the Island.

Disturbances originating in the dearness of food have taken place in various districts of Spain, and in consequence a Royal decree has been issued prolonging the time for the free importation of corn to the 31st of December next.

Prussia.

The Neufchatel *Presse* announces that M. de Hatzfeldt, the Prussian Minister at Paris, has been authorized to sign the protocol of the Conference of Paris.

It was expected that the next Conference will be held on Monday forsigning the Convention.

Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported in various quarters that the King of Bavaria, at present the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, is endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Western Powers.

The King of Bavaria came direct from Naples to France.

Switzerland.

BERNE, Wednesday, May 20.

The Grand Council has voted the Constitution in principle, unanimously. Forty-four votes were given for the immediate revision, and twenty-five for its revision after a certain day.

Colonel Grosert, ex-Commandant of the Foreign Legion, has committed suicide.

The Netherlands.

The Government of the Netherlands has signified its intention to send a ship of observation to join the Anglo-French squadrons in the Chinese waters.

Denmark.

The list of the new Danish Ministry has given great satisfaction, and it is thought in Germany that the question of the Duchies will very soon be settled.

Austria.

The crops in Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia are looking exceedingly well, but they are less promising in Upper Austria.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor will not confine his measures of clemency in favor of the Hungarians to the amnesty granted to political prisoners and refugees, but will also restore them their landed property confiscated after the Revolution, and administered since that period by a Special Commission. It is believed that the value of the landed property sequestered in Hungary amounted in 1850 to nearly forty millions of francs.

Russia.

On the occasion of his birth-day, the Emperor of Russia issued a further amnesty in favor of political and other offenders.

In the treaty concluded between Persia and Russia, the latter renounces all claims to the money which Persia owes, and in return receives two pieces of land—one on the Caspian Sea, and the other on the eastern part of Persia, and both of them, for strategical reasons, are of the highest importance to Russia. The Emperor was highly satisfied with the General who made the Treaty. This cession of land and other intrigues connected with it may account for the British proceeding against Persia.

The Principalities.

TRIESTE, Thursday, May 21.

The American Minister at this port left Constantinople on the 10th for the Principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object.

Persia.

It is said that a conference will be held in Paris, composed of the representatives of the various Powers who have signed treaties of commerce with Persia, in order to agree to an arrangement which will apply to all the Consular Agents during the stay of the Persian Ambassador in Paris.

New Granada.

Dispatches have been received from the French Consul at Panama, giving full details of the situation of the country. It would appear from these accounts that New Granada is not capable of resisting the invasion prepared by the Americans, who are likely to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here at 12½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due about midnight to-morrow.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

At the London Stock Exchange, Consols opened weak, advanced slightly, but receded on a large sale of money, leaving off at 93⅞@93⅞ for account. Railway property lower, more particularly French and Canadian descriptions, excepting the Grand Trunk. Banking and Mining descriptions show little variation, though the former was a trifle firmer than yesterday. Foreign Stocks fluctuated wi h Consols during the day, but closed as at the opening, and complaint was made of a general absence of business. Thirty thousand pounds of advertised bills were bought by the Government broker.

☞ *For Commercial Intelligence per America see Eighth Page.*

THE ELECTION RIOT AT WASHINGTON.

Full Details of the Occurrences of Monday—List of the Killed and Wounded.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1857.

I sent you this evening a dispatch embodying some principal facts of one of the most daring insurrectionary riots of bloodshed and murder that ever disgraced a city. It would naturally be supposed that at the National Capital of the Union, at least, order and the supremacy of the laws would be maintained. But this morning one of the most brutal and lawless scenes of violence and bloodshed occurred, equal to any that has disgraced our country either in Kansas or Utah.

During the previous week the greatest excitement prevailed as to what would be the result of the election for Collector, Register, Surveyor, and the Aldermen and Councilmen of this city. The Know-Nothings confidently asserted the success of their ticket, and offered to bet freely on their candidates, at the same time sustaining their bets with the most fearful denunciations and imprecations on the Democratic Party. On Saturday and Sunday the excitement was at its height, and became general through the city among all classes of citizens. The following card appeared this morning in the *Intelligencer*, which seemed to anticipate the coming storm, though it is worded in the mildest and most persuasive tone.

VOTE PEACEABLY.

It is to be hoped, Messrs. Editors, that the election to-day will be conducted by both parties in an amicable and honorable spirit; that all bullying by the members or hangers on of either party will be unanimously repudiated and suppressed; that no threats or intimidation will be allowed, and that every citizen having a right to vote will be allowed to do so peaceably and without risk of bodily harm. Let each strive to render this the model election for the future, a pleasant, social time, instead of replete with lawless violence. Neither party will lose any thing by such a course of action, but, on the contrary, must inevitably challenge the respect and confidence of the community. I would suggest that the police be out in full force to suppress particularly juvenile indiscretion and insubordination, as it frequently leads to the most serious results. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1857.

Determined to carry the Municipal election at all hazards, the Know-Nothings sent to Baltimore for a gang of some fifty organized ruffians and bullies, known by the name of "Plug-Uglies," to drive from the polls our naturalized citizens, in order that they might insure the success of their party.

The morning train, due here at 6 o'clock, brought this delegation of scoundrels, steeped in the deepest infamy of crime, and armed with five-shooters, billies, slung-shots, and bowie-knives, to superintend our Municipal election. They proceeded to Allen's Restaurant, corner of Seventh and E streets, where they were provided with a "sumptuous breakfast," at the expense and hospitality, it is said, of a Know-Nothing candidate for Councilman.

They then amused themselves by entering the different bar-rooms in the vicinity, calling for liquor, abusing the keepers, and brandishing their weapons, while many, with the greatest *nonchalance*, took out their pistols to reload and cap. The majority of these ruffians then proceeded to the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, while a squad of some twenty visited the polls of the Second Ward. Here their interference soon produced a general *melee*, in which some fifteen shots were fired, one of which struck a young man named John Ouzely, severely fracturing his knee. The citizens immediately turned out armed with muskets and drove the "Plug-Uglies" from the field.

In the meantime the main body of these desperadoes had effected a general row and disturbance at the first precinct of the Fourth Ward, by attempting to break the sturdy line of anti-Know-Nothing voters at the polls; but not succeeding after a general knock-down skirmish, they retired for reinforcements. In a short time they returned to the scene of conflict, supported by the squad which had been driven from the Second Ward, and a body of "Rip-Raps" and "Chunkers" of this city. The parties thus arrayed against each other consisted of over 300 men and boys. Taunts and yells rent the air, which was soon followed by a most fearful and terrible scene. Pistols, stones and bricks were rapidly discharged, and where the Plug-Uglies closed in, men were crushed and felled to the ground. Broken heads were as numerous as at a Donnybrook fair. Mr. P. B. Owens, one of the Commissioners of the Election, had his hand shattered by a pistol ball, and a number were slightly wounded. An Irishman was so frightfully mutilated about the head, that his features could not be distinguished. Mr. Baggott, Chief of Police, and Capt. Goddard, with a strong force, after having made several arrests, were rushed upon with such force that they were driven from the field.

Mayor Magruder, having been informed of the riot, immediately addressed the following note to the President, calling for military aid, which was promptly responded to by order of the Secretary of the Navy, calling for two companies of marines;

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1857.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Upon the representation of credible citizens that a band of lawless persons, most of them not residents of this city, have attacked one of the polls, at which the annual election is now in progress, and, after wounding some twenty good and peaceable citizens, have driven the remainder from the polls, and dispersed the Commissioners of Election, and threatened further violence on any attempt to carry on the election, I respectfully request you to order out the company of United States Marines now in this city, to maintain the peace thereof—the civil authorities finding themselves unable to do so with the means at their disposal, and there being no other United States soldiers in this city at your disposal.

I have instituted a personal inquiry into this matter, and find that the weapons used were various kinds of fire-arms, clubs, knives and stones, and that the facts as stated in the inclosed certificates are just and true. W. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

The "Plug-Uglies" then raised the cry of, "to the Seventh Ward," and proceeded to the engine house of the Anacostia Company, near the Navy-Yard, where they procured a small brass cannon, or swivel, and marched down Capitol Hill to Pennsylvania-avenue in procession, dragging with them the cannon. They were soon come up with by the two companies of U. S. Marines, under the command of Capt. Tyler, when the "Plug Uglies" set up a howl and yell of defiance. The orders of Capt. Tyler were to report to the Mayor for orders, and consequently he did not deem it his duty to seize the men or cannon. This lawless band of villains was permitted by American citizens, in defiance of law and order, thus to parade our streets, and marched triumphantly up Seventh-street to the Market on K street, fronting Seventh, where they drew up in battle array. In the meantime the two companies of U. S. Marines arrived on the ground, and about 1 P. M. took position to the left flank, fronting on Seventh-street. Mayor Magruder, aided by the Marshal of the District, then addressed the crowd, and commanded the peace.

In the meantime, the excitement was growing to its height, and a deputation of two men were sent on the part of the Know-Nothings to Captain Tyler, to say that if he did not withdraw his Marines there would be a difficulty. Capt. Tyler peremptorily refused, and ordered the deputation to disperse the crowd. A demonstration being made by the "Plug-Uglies" with the cannon, orders were given to charge and take the piece, which was done amid a volley of pistol balls from the "Plug-Uglies," when the Marines at the same time received the order to fire. The "Plug Uglies" abandoning the cannon, sought refuge in the market house, where one man was bayonetted, and in taking the cannon two Marines were wounded.

The marines fired in two directions, one company discharged their pieces at those in command of the gun, and the other at the crowd at the northwest corner of Seventh and K streets. There were some thirty shots of buck and ball in the corner house, and the dry goods store adjoining. The tin gutter on the corner was perfectly riddled. The shots went as high as the second-story, and as the windows were crowded with persons, it is a wonder not more were killed. As it was, only some six or seven were killed and some seventeen wounded. Among the killed are Alston, a grocer, shot through the head; Col. Deems, of the Land Office; an old man near the corner store; a young lad of 14, shot dead; another man, name unknown, shot in the abdomen, and a negro. Mr. P. F. Bell, was wounded in the knee very severely; Col. Williams, of the Land Office, shot in the arm; Major Maccuire, formerly California Mail Agent, through the bridge of the nose; Col. Jo. Shillington, the bookseller, slightly, and a number of others.

All the stores on Seventh-street, for some five blocks, were closed, and after the crowd dispersed, the Marines marched down to the City Hall with their captured piece, order being thus restored, but the highest excitement prevailing.

Some thirty of the "Plug-Uglies" left on the 3 P. M. train after the riot, and have thus escaped. The remainder of the "Plug Uglies," it is said, left in the 4½ P. M. train for Bladensburg. They said they had no fear of militia, and could easily whip the police, but when it came to fighting United States troops, they warn't thar.

A rumor that the Chief of the "Plug-Uglies" had been telegraphed to bring on a reinforcement, caused the Adjutant General, Cooper, to send a dispatch ordering the Flying Artillery at Fort McHenry to come on immediately.

The United States Marines marched down to the depot to receive any reinforcements of the Plug-Uglies that should arrive; but it seems that the covey, to the number of about fifty, who were ready to embark with the train, did not get off, as the chief, who was to pay their expenses, was missing at the time. The Flying Artillery arrived soon after in a special train, and marched up to the City Hall, where the Marines remain under arms for the night.

Twelve, Midnight.—All quiet.

It is supposed the Anti-Know Nothings have carried the general ticket, and a majority of the wards. The returns from the 2d and 5th wards show a decided Democratic gain, notwithstanding that owing to the riot the polls were closed at an early hour.

Mayor Magruder showed the greatest courage and self-possession during the scenes of the riot, and great credit is due to his prompt energy, for had not the action been taken by the Marines at his instigation, our City might still be the scene of the most fearful riots and murder. UNO.

The *Union* of Tuesday morning contains the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

F. M. Deems, clerk in the Land Office.
Mr. Alison, constable.
Archibald Dalrymple, of Baltimore, brakeman on the Washington Branch Railroad.
George McElfresh.
Redding, colored, of Georgetown.
Ramy Neal, colored, formerly waiter of Walker & Schadd.

WOUNDED.

Somers, saddler, probably mortally.
Samuel Cassidy, shot in the head.
Col. Wm. F. Wilson, shot through shoulder.
James Wright, of Anne Arundel County, Md., shot in the thigh.
Charles Spencer, shot in the leg and breast.
Biddeman, tinner, shot in the arm.
James Stafford, plasterer, shot in the leg and through the body.
Richard Owen, shot in the arm.
John Owen, stone cutter, shot in the hand.
A marine severely wounded.
Thomas Wills, Anne Arundel County, shot in the back.
P. F. Bell, Seventh Ward, shot in the knee.
One of the Baltimore rowdies shot in the leg.
John Fouche, severely.
Samuel Fenton, in arm.
Mr. Lawrenson, (*Mercury*,) shot through his hat, grazing his head.

It is rumored that several were killed and many wounded, not mentioned in the above list—among whom are one or two women and a small boy.

All that were killed or wounded, with one or two exceptions among the wounded, were peaceable citizens, passing by or looking quietly on.

The *Union* also has the following editorial remarks:

"In the local column will be found the result of the municipal election held in this city yesterday, together with a brief and, we believe, an impartial account of the bloody and disgraceful transactions which marked its progress in the early part of the day. Our city authorities were fully prepared to cope with and effectually put down any violations of the peace on the part of such of our own citizens who have done so much to injure the good name and damage the best interests of Washington since the advent of Know-Nothingism in our midst; but they were not prepared for the importation of gangs of armed bullies and desperadoes from a neighboring city, and hence the frightfully fatal scenes of yesterday.

"It must be apparent to the whole of this outraged community that these Baltimore ruffians did not visit their sympathising brethren of Washington from their own bloody promptings, but that they were expressly picked out, hired and brought to this city for the purpose, to use their own language, of 'regulating the election'—or, in other words, to shoot, cut down, or stab all who attempted to vote the Anti-Know Nothing ticket. We have too much reason to fear that these wretches were directly or indirectly employed by persons in this city who have hitherto enjoyed a high social position. If, on investigation, this fear should prove to be well grounded, there can be no hesitation as to where the real responsibility of yesterday's bloody work belongs."

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2.

The city is quiet, though there is much bad feeling. The Light Artillery are still here. There are no signs of a renewal of the disturbances.

A large meeting was held here to-night in front of the City Hall. The speakers were Gen. McCalla, Dr. Clayton and Councilman Lloyd, all of the American party, who spoke of the killing of citizens by the marines on the day of election, as a cruel, cowardly and bloody massacre of the innocent, and of the conduct of the Executive Authorities, as trampling under foot the sacred rights of the citizens, and Law and Order. Councilman Lloyd's advice, to be prepared for the next attack, elicited spontaneous cheers of approbation.

He invoked them, however, to aid in the preservation of the peace. A Committee of two from each Ward was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, and call another meeting after the inquests on all the victims were concluded. Inquests have been held in two of the cases.

Three witnesses swore that the order was given the Marines to fire by Mayor Magruder after the swivel had been taken from the Rioters. Preliminary measures have been taken to bring the matter to a judicial investigation.

The Mayor's conduct was severely condemned by the meeting, which separated with cheers and groans. The community is still feverish on the subject of the riots.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Dispatches of Capt. Davis, of the St. Mary's, Relating to Walker—Foreign Appointments Made—The Utah Governorship, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2.

Capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, in recent official dispatches to the Government, says it was the opinion of those who had better means of knowing than himself that a month before they were written Walker could have, at any moment, passed the enemy's lines and maintained himself in the open country. Since that time the desertions have been so numerous and frequent, and their effect so demoralizing, that toward the end of April the only resort left Walker was to cut his way down to the coast and take refuge, if possible, on board the schooner *Granada*. According to the best intelligence such an attempt would only have been the last effort of despair, and would have terminated fatally in less than five miles from Rivas. The time, therefore, had arrived for determining on the course to be pursued in the case, anticipated in the instructions of January last, that was, in the event of the expulsion of Walker and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and his departure to the adjacent territory in Central America, for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations. The reason assigned by Captain Davis for the seizure of the schooner *Granada*, is that the vessel had lost her nationality, and was belligerent, and should not therefore pass his guns.

The President has appointed Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, Minister to Berlin, in place of Mr. Vroom, recalled at his own request; Henry C. Murphy, of New-York, minister to the Netherlands, *vice* Belmont, recalled at his own request; William A. Richardson, of Illinois, Governor of Nebraska, *vice* Izard; Isaac R. Diller, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen, *vice* Hildebrand; Wm. Thompson, of New-York, Consul to Southampton, England, *vice* Croskey; Gabriel G. Fleurot, of New-York, Consul to Bordeaux, to fill an existing vacancy.

Major McCulloch has again emphatically declined the Governorship of Utah. A selection will, however, positively be made in a few days, when the vacant Judgeships in that Territory will be filled, and other measures adopted with a view to the effective organization of the Administrative machinery.

Meeting of the American National Council at Louisville.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS—SPEECH OF HON. ERASTUS BROOKS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 2.

A large number of the Delegates to the American National Convention, to be held in this city, arrived here to-day.

The meeting promises to be a large one, and will be composed of prominent men from most of the States of the Union.

The Delegates held an informal meeting, this morning, at the Galt House, J. Scott Harrison was in the Chair.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New-York; Hon. Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland; Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; and Hon. Amzi Baldwin, of Connecticut, were requested and consented to address the National Council and citizens on the prospects of the American Party in their several States at a meeting this afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned, to assemble in Council at Mozart Hall, at 11 o'clock.

E. B. Bartlett, President of the Council, called the Council to order at 11 o'clock.

In the absence of Secretary Blinton, Mr. Duncan, of Kentucky, was appointed Recording Secretary *pro tem.*

The following Committees on Credentials were appointed; T. C. Ware, Ohio; W. W. Danehower, Illinois; F. Schley, Maryland; G. M. Hillyer, Missouri; A. Baldwin, Connecticut; A. M. C. Smith, New-York; W. F. Switzer, Missouri.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Council to order at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Credentials report the list of Delegates as far as completed.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New-York, addressed the Convention, according to the arrangement of the Committee. He excused himself from making any extended remarks, on the ground that a recent affliction in his family had depressed his spirits and rendered him incapable of any very great exertion. He was glad to meet the Americans in National Convention at this time, and he believed that this reunion, after the recent defeat, was calculated to do much good.

He paid a high compliment to Kentucky, and expressed his respect and affection for New-York, a State which was so true to the Union. He declared that it was the intention of the Americans of New-York to adhere firmly to the party until their principles were recognized by the people and were successful in the Union. Other parties were now compelled, in place of abuse of Americanism, to pay tribute to the reforms first demanded by that organization. He declared that the American Party was the only true safeguard of the Union; that the other organizations were based upon fanaticism upon one side or the other, and that the State of New-York from her conservative position, above all other States, is bound eventually to give adhesion to the principles, which stood opposed alike to the ultraisms of the North and South. The duty of a good soldier was to remain true to the colors of his country in victory or defeat, and New-York would win her title of faithful defender of Americanism in triumph or reverses. He called upon Americans never to despair, but to remember that history pointed out many instances of good and glorious causes which had suffered reverses and defeat through long series of years but which triumphed at last.

If the American Party was not a majority party at present, at least it holds the balance of power and can compel the other parties to respect their demands. We can drive them to Americanize the Government and the people of the Government. Mr. Brooks concluded with a review of the mission of the American Party. New-York had given Mr. Fillmore one hundred and twenty thousand votes, and the Americans were stronger to-day than in November last by tens of thousands. The Republicans regretting the error into which they had been led under the excitement of the Presidential Canvass, were now ready to return to their allegiance—to American principles.

Hon. Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland, also addressed the Council, and was followed by R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, when, after the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to report resolutions and an address, and some other business, the Council adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Fugitive Slave Trouble in Ohio—The Prisoners Conveyed to Cincinnati for Trial.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2.

The writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Leavitt was obeyed, and the prisoners have been brought to this city for trial. The examination commenced yesterday, but the case was adjourned until a week from to-day, in order to allow time for the production of affidavits by either party. It is probable that the prisoners will be discharged by Judge Leavitt, but this will not prevent their indictment by the Grand Jury of Clark County, and their arrest again for trial.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, May 2.

The New-Hampshire Legislature assembles to-morrow.

The Republican caucus to-night will probably nominate Daniel Clark of Manchester for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bell; and Edward H. Rollins of Concord for Speaker of the House.

Charter Election in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, June 2.

At the charter election this day, the whole American ticket was elected by 100 majority over both the Democrats and Republicans. With three tickets in the field four hundred votes were polled.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER—THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA BURNT—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 1.

Gen. William Walker left this city for Washington, this evening, by way of the river.

Our municipal election has been going on to-day, and no opposition was offered to the American ticket.

The steamship *Louisiana* was burnt in Galveston Bay on Sunday morning. Eleven persons were certainly lost in her, and Col. Batchelder, of the army, and thirty-one others are missing. Twenty-five persons were saved by the steamer *Galveston*.

Later From Salt Lake.

BRIGHAM YOUNG DRIVING THE GENTILES AWAY.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 2.

The Leavenworth *Herald* learns from Mr. Williams, who left Salt Lake on April 18, that there was great excitement at that place. Brigham Young was carrying things with a high hand and driving the Gentiles away. Judge Stiles, the United States Marshal, and the Surveyor General with his family and a large number of emigrants, had been obliged to leave the Territory.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 2—1 A. M.

A destructive fire is now raging here in the centre business portion of the city. On Sixth and Chestnut streets the Melodeon (a place of amusement) and the Arcade Buildings are on fire, and the fire is communicating to the valuable surrounding property.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 2.

The freight train which left here early this morning for New-York was plunged into Rancocas Creek by the draw-bridge, at that place, being left open. The train was going slow at the time, and the engineers and others on the train jumped off in time to save themselves. The passenger-train from New-York was delayed nearly two hours in consequence of the accident, and had to return to Burlington and take the other track. The leaving of the draw-bridge open is supposed to have been by design.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2.

Dr. C. D. Lewis, Professor in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, had his skull fractured yesterday afternoon on the road from Wheeling, by imprudently thrusting his head from a window of the car while passing through the Board Tree Tunnel, forty miles west of this place. He is still living, but his recovery is hopeless.

The Great Western Railway Celebration.

GRAFTON, Ohio, Tuesday, June 2.

The excursionists over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, after a day of the utmost enjoyment, winding up with a bounteous supper and a comfortable night's rest. They started again this morning, after a hearty breakfast, over the Parkersburg and Ohio Road.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2.

The city is crowded with strangers and the hotels are completely overflowed. Grand preparations are making for the celebration to-morrow.

Canal Navigation.

SANDUSKY, Monday, June 1.

The schooner *Ruby*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here, on Saturday, with a full cargo of merchandise. She is the first boat through by Canal from New-York, this season, for this place and Cincinnati.

ALBANY, Monday, June 1.

The Canal is in good order for its entire length. No boats from Buffalo, coming East, passed Rochester on Saturday.

The Central Railroad Bridge at Bloomsburg Rebuilt.

BLOOMSBURG, Tuesday, June 2.

The Railroad Bridge at this place has been rebuilt, and was tested last night for the first time by cars passing over it. The trains now pass over it regularly, and all the business of the Central Railroad is again resumed.

The Danville Poisoning Case.

DANVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, June 2.

In the case of the poisoning of David Twiggs and Mrs. Clark, the Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict stating that their death was caused by arsenic administered to them by Mrs. Twiggs and W. J. Clark.

The accused have been committed for trial.

The United States Sloop-of-war Jamestown.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 2.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* arrived at the Navy Yard this morning. She left Port Praya on the 12th of May.

The United States ship *St. Louis* was in that port, and all on board were well. No American merchantmen were in that port. The brig *Charles Miller* sailed from there on the 28th of April for Boston.

Robbery and Murder in Russell, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, June 2.

A Jew named Jackson, of this place, was robbed and murdered last night in Russell by a man named Jones, of Blandford. Jones has only been out of the State Prison three months. He has been arrested.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2.

New-Orleans and Texas papers are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due.

The Galveston (Texas) *Civilian* of the 20th, says that lately refreshing rains have visited every part of the State, except the Counties of Gonzales and Guadalupe, where drouth still prevails. The Wheat crop will be excellent, and the other crops promise an abundant harvest.

The Excise Commissioners.

LETTER TO THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.—The Commissioners of Excise yesterday, sent the following letter to the Counsel to the Corporation, which explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 2, 1857.

Hon. Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a majority of the Board of Excise of the City and County of New-York, take the liberty of addressing you as the first Law officer of our municipal Government.

Actuated by a sincere desire to perform the duties imposed upon us by the Act "to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857, we have heretofore caused a respectful communication to be addressed to the honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York, in which we requested and urged that some location might be designated at which we could enter upon the performance of our official acts, and where could be kept the archives of our Board.

A like communication was also addressed to the honorable the Board of Supervisors, but we regret to say that in neither case has any response been made. We have up to this time, as far as laid in our power, performed all the duties incumbent on us under the Act in question; all necessary blanks, books and papers, have, at our instance, and with much labor, been prepared; and we are at this moment, and for some time past have been, ready to enter upon an active performance of our duties.

This, however, is rendered impossible through the neglect of those whose legal adviser you are by law declared to be, and who have silently passed over our reasonable and proper requests.

However great may be our zeal, our official usefulness is paralyzed through their lack of a favorable response; and we are left open to daily assaults because of the non-performance of duty.

What we respectfully desire, Sir, is your official opinion upon the following questions:

1. Whether the honorable the Common Council, or the Supervisors of the county, are not bound to put us in possession of some proper place, as required by the act, for the performance of our duties?

2. If you answer affirmatively, and in the event of their refusal so to do, have we the power to take possession of, and hold the premises designated in the act, for the purposes referred to?

3. If you answer the first question in the negative, then we would respectfully ask if we have the power to rent some proper place in which to perform our official duties; and if the expenses attendant on such a course would be properly chargeable to the County Treasury?

A response at your earliest convenience will confer a great favor on, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. JAY HASKETT,
ROBT. D. HOLMES,
Commissioners of Excise.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board held a session yesterday and granted 14 licenses, making 66 in all. Another meeting will be held to-day.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—Nothing of interest transpired in the Police Department, yesterday. The "Deputy Superintendent" received correct reports from all the Districts but the Sixth, Capt. Mullen. The returns from the Second, Third and Fourth Districts were made out by the "Sergeants."

HUGH MILLER, though believing that the six days of creation were not natural days of twenty-four hours, but vastly extended periods, has labored to demonstrate in his writings that geology, instead of conflicting with, only confirms the Bible revelation.

The True Position of Mr. Vanderbilt in regard to Costa Rica and the Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I was much gratified with the quiet and considerate tone of your editorial of Friday, in regard to the important and apparently somewhat complicated affairs of the Nicaraguan Transit Line. I learn, for the first time, through your columns, that my old friend Mr. C. K. GARRISON, of California, has been conversing with the parties who, it is said, hold a grant from the Government of Costa Rica, to ascertain whether the losses of Mr. MORGAN and himself in the steamship business connected with Nicaragua (which, I think, are not quite so heavy as your somewhat excitable correspondent, "Citizen," suggests) may not be covered by purchasing the line anew from Costa Rica. I have a high appreciation of Mr. GARRISON's talent as a financier, and always regretted his error in connecting himself with WALKER's blundering operations in Central America; but I wish to assure him and you that in regard to this business he is in danger of committing a second fault, equal in magnitude to the former: In buying the Transit Line from Costa Rica, he merely throws good money after bad. The reasons of this will appear in the sequel.

Mr. GARRISON will remember that the boats and privileges of the Accessory Transit Company, (ceded to EDMUND RANDOLPH by the first Walker Government, commonly called the Walker-Rivas Government,) were offered by that grantee to Mr. VANDERBILT for sale—that is to say, Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH wished to assign the property of the Accessory Transit Company for $50,000 and certain other considerations, to Mr. VANDERBILT, a proposition which that gentleman declined.

Mr. RANDOLPH made his propositions to Mr. VANDERBILT in writing; I have them before me. Mr. VANDERBILT was at that time the representative of the interests of the Accessory Transit Company. The property which was taken away from him and his friends by WILLIAM WALKER was offered back to him for sale by the same WILLIAM WALKER, through the agent RANDOLPH, who, to give some decency of appearance to the operation, was made a grantee.

My witty, accomplished and much-lamented friend, CALEB B. SMITH, of Va., son of the famous Extra Billy, and who went to Nicaragua and died there of the yellow fever, on one occasion—pardon me, the involution of my sentences, my business is to reckon and not to write—on one occasion told me a curious anecdote of this RANDOLPH. "RANDOLPH, said he, is a high-minded and very proud man, with Indian blood in his veins; he is a kind of a magnificent savage in his way, but does not understand business." * * * * "I suppose," said CALEB, his noble and beautiful features lighting up with a smile of boyish generosity, "to know that RANDOLPH is likely to have some money. WALKER would do something for RANDOLPH because RANDOLPH defended him when he was tried for breach of the Neutrality laws on his return from that wretched Sonora expedition. He will sell the line for fifty thousand dollars to VANDERBILT, in all probability, or at least, to some party connected with him, and the Accessory business will be patched up. RANDOLPH has been all his life a poor, briefless lawyer, and now he will be comfortable. * * * If he has any sagacity at all, he will sell the line to VANDERBILT; or at least make some adjustment with the Accessory Company." Poor SMITH, with all his fine intelligence, could not think of everything at once. The line was offered to VANDERBILT by RANDOLPH, with a reservation, as Mr. GARRISON will remember, that his (G's) interests, whatever they might be, should not be disregarded. Your correspondent, "Citizen," is in error in stating that Mr. GARRISON "fraudulently" defended the Transit Line after he got it, with the expenditure of a million of dollars. With all deference to "Citizen," there is no fraud in defending what we have, though there may be in the getting of it. The frauds, if any were committed, lie at the doors of the managing people in Nicaragua, who seized and sold a perpetual charter, though I do think it was an astonishing piece of confidence on the part of RANDOLPH, and by no means complimentary to Mr. VANDERBILT, to offer the line to him. Of course he only amused himself by listening to any such propositions. Steamship men are not generally scrupulous, but I don't think Mr. V. would buy stolen goods, especially if they belonged partly to himself.

But to proceed. A gentleman named ANDERSON, from Costa Rica, an old man with gray hairs, has several times visited Mr. VANDERBILT, and the Transit Company has been a frequent subject of conversation between them. No other person has held any intercourse with Mr. VANDERBILT, with the object of selling the Transit Line. Mr. ANDERSON gave Mr. VANDERBILT every assurance that he did not hold him individually implicated in the filibuster operations against Costa Rica, and that if he had any desire to reopen the line, provided he would lend Costa Rica a million of dollars, and otherwise give the requisite security against all future filibuster operations, a good and substantial arrangement could be made. Mr. V. declined touching the matter in any shape. He stated that his reasons for not engaging in the Nicaragua business were absolute: First, as he represented the Accessory Transit Company, which he thought had been wickedly robbed by the WALKER usurpation. That he would have nothing to do with the so-called "Webster grant," reported by your correspondent, "Citizen," to be in the hands of Mr. GRINNELL, (a gentleman whom we all respect,) for reasons he did not choose to discuss. But, Mr. VANDERBILT stated also, if anybody else chose to invest money in that, or any other grant, he had no objection, provided it did not interfere with the claims of the Accessory Transit Company against Nicaragua, who, under compulsion, but not the less liable, had violated the right of that Company. If Costa Rica could make all right and procure a satisfactory settlement, all would be well. Meanwhile, as soon as other parties shall have reopened the line across Nicaragua, he, Mr. VANDERBILT, has a large number of magnificent ocean steamers which are always ready and in good order to serve the interests of California and the United States, by carrying passengers and freight at the lowest possible rates between San Francisco and New-York.

You were obliging enough to correct an error which crept into your paper, in regard to the debt and capital of the Panama Railroad Company. I am an attentive reader of all that appears in your paper relating to that class of operations, as I have some slight interest therein, and find your columns almost uniformly accurate in regard to matters of finance and business. Will you do me the favor also to correct another slight error? You have stated in your editorial that Mr. VANDERBILT, who I suppose is intended in the playful appellation of the "Bowling-green Commodore," "has succeeded with his usual adroitness," in creating a breach between the parties representing the sale of the Transit for Costa Rica. That such a breach exists even, if it does, is really a matter of not the slightest consequence to Mr. VANDERBILT, and I can positively assure you that he neither knows nor cares anything about the squabbles of a pair of grantees, *if such they be!* Mr. VANDERBILT holds a receipt for the property of the Accessory Transit Company, which came through the hands of SPENCER, from the Costa Rican Government, and it will be impossible to negotiate any grant with that Government, except by parties who thoroughly understand the matter. This same SPENCER left two steamers ago, with a view, I believe, to convey certain important testimony to the Government of Costa Rica. He stated to several persons in New-Granada that he has a private claim upon that Government, amounting to a very large sum, for having taken the boats. I can also assure you that Mr. VANDERBILT did not personally interfere in the war, nor give any money toward it: he never gave any letters of credit, nor any pecuniary liberties to agents in Costa Rica, to assist that State. His sole endeavor has been to protect the rights of the Accessory Transit Company, and this he has, no doubt, accomplished in the most effectual manner which the case admitted.

I can also assure you, Sir, and refer you to Mr. VANDERBILT for the correctness of my statement, that Mr. ANDERSON, reputed one of the representatives of the Webster grant, but I think erroneously—as in a copy submitted to the inspection of a legal friend of Mr. VANDERBILT's, and who pronounced the grant impracticable in its present shape—as making no provision for the liabilities of Nicaragua—Mr. ANDERSON's name was not mentioned; that this Mr. ANDERSON did *not* go to Costa Rica with SPENCER, and if he has since gone it has not been with the knowledge of Mr. VANDERBILT, nor as the agent of that gentleman in any possible shape or construction, either at first or second hand, or as intermediary grantee.

I have already trespassed too far upon your valuable space, but will you allow me to add a few words in regard to the cautions necessary to be observed by persons negotiating or purchasing Transit Charters in Nicaragua or in any part of Mexico or Central America? A grant, to be good, ought not to have a history, nor be encumbered with obligations.

A transit line across the continent requires good harbors on both sides. It was the want of such a harbor on the Pacific side that in 1853 deterred intelligent capitalists from taking up the Tehuantepec line. I do not hear that any harbor or landing place has been made there by any convulsion of nature since that time. It must be possible henceforth to carry *freight*, that is to say, goods loaded on one side must go across without lifting, hauling or transferring, to the other side. Freight is carried profitably across the Panama Railroad, but it will never be conveyed by the way of Nicaragua in any paying quantity. Now, in Nicaragua, you have first the transfer from the ocean steamer to the river steamer. Then from the river steamer to the short railroad at Castillo; then from the railroad to another river steamer; then from the second river steamer to the lake steamer; from the lake steamer to the land carriage at Virgin Bay; from thence overland, another lift on board the ocean steamer at San Juan del Sur. In consequence of this vast amount of lifting and hauling, ten or fifteen cents a pound, even, has been charged for carrying freight by the way of Nicaragua; The actual cost is from *five to six cents a pound!* This will satisfy you that the Nicaraguan line will have to depend on passenger travel, and cannot compete with Panama in freight business. Now, as for passenger travel, it is only about one-third of what it was in the palmy days of California; and *will not support a line.*

Again, transit charters require so large an expenditure, it is necessary to negotiate them in the *cheapest possible manner.* Mr. RANDOLPH did not probably understand the matter, but really, Sir, the demand of that gentleman for the enormous sum of $50,000, the entire cost of two complete steamship voyages, for taking the trouble to come to New-York, and write a few lines to Mr. VANDERBILT, was preposterous.

"Citizen" may rest assured that the present Administration will protect American interests in Central America, but there is no reason to believe that it will employ violence against Costa Rica to wrest from her the steamers of the Accessory Transit Company, to make a present of them to Messrs. MORGAN and GARRISON. Costa Rica is entitled to her salvage for taking and keeping these steamers, but when they were used against her, they were not in the possession of their real owners.

STOCKHOLDER.

The Mormon Invasion.

ARRIVAL OF 552 SCANDINAVIAN MORMONS AT PHILADELPHIA, EN ROUTE TO UTAH—HOW A PHILADELPHIA REPORTER TRIED TO EXPLORE AND COULDN'T.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 2.

On Sunday afternoon, the packet ship Westmoreland arrived at this port, laden with an extraordinary freight of five hundred and fifty-two Saints, "all bound for the land of "Utah." A large portion of this arrival is made up of females bearing the most healthy aspect. Not a small number are children of both sexes, and the men generally are of a sturdy build, apparently able to do a day's work anywhere; although, if judged by their conduct in the passengers' galley, (cooking house,) they could not be recommended as willing to obey their wives in the matter of domestic duty on board ship. Among this vast hive of Norwegian Mormons, who profess to be journeying to the land of which they believe it has been said "the Lord would give it them," are to be found a high priest or president, and ten prophets.

The name of the President is COWLEY. With reference to the minor prophets our reporter was able only to secure the names of four: LINDQUIST, LUNT, CHRISTISON and THURSTON. These dignitaries are possessed of all power over the "Saints," of which fact the Captain and the mate of the *Westmoreland* are gladsome witnesses; for, when either of these officers required anything done on the part of the passengers, they passed the commands to the Prophets, and immediate compliance was the result. At an early hour in the evening, by command of the High Priest, COWLEY, all Saints were ordered below, to select and prepare for their places of retirement for the night. After 9 o'clock P. M., no woman was allowed to come on deck under the slightest pretext. During the day, and throughout the night, sentries were placed at the fore and main hatchways, to prevent others than the passengers (the Saints) going below, unless accompanied by an Elder. This system was also applied to the second-cabin entrance, under the break of the poop. This sentry system prevented our reporter perambulating the 'tween decks yesterday, when exploring the floating regions of Mormondom, as found on the Delaware. The prophets, some of whom are English and American, looked upon any attempt to gain information as an invasion, and treated interested persons rather contemptibly. One of the first duties performed on board the ship, before leaving Liverpool, was that of organization, which was done with such perfection as to preclude the necessity of action on the part of the Captain during the subsequent passage. The ship was kept perfectly clean, and, as the result, the passengers all look well and hearty, and bear the aspect of cleanness.

The officers of the ship could not undertake to tell how the passengers (Saints) behaved themselves 'tween decks, although the stringent sentries excited their suspicions.

Only three deaths have occurred during the entire passage; two children were buried at sea, and a man, 90 years of age, was buried on shore yesterday, having died just as the ship came to pilot ground. One male child was born, and named partly after the ship and partly after the Captain: WESTMORELAND DRADON; this, our reporter informs us, was the cause of a general holiday throughout the length and breadth of the ship, with the exception of the forecastle, the inmates of which stood at a reluctant distance from the associative tendencies of the Saints.

Two women, foreseeing the joys of emigration and Mormonism, took a voluntary departure from their saintly husbands just as the party was about to leave Denmark. It is stated that the glorious company of Saints have heard nor seen nothing of the two absconders since their departure.

Another fair damsel, who had tried the emigration part of the business, but was unwilling to proceed to the Territory of Utah, to be anybody's body, made her declaration of independence yesterday morning and left the ship, determined to make herself useful in some other way, and to wait the appointed hour which shall set her free from earth's pains and penalties, and open the saintly realities of a happier Canaan than Utah to her aspiring eyes.

The Saints leave for the West to-day, per the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

MORE MURDERS.—In Woonsocket, R. I., on Sunday evening, a man named RILEY, murdered his wife by breaking her skull with a flat iron. He attempted the same deed last Fall, and also cut his own throat last Summer. Ugly dispositions, and contentions about money which the woman kept, were the probable cause. The murderer was arrested.... In the village of Union, Broome County, on Thursday last, an insane man named CHARLES LATOURETTE, entered a store in that village, took from it a dagger, and stepping out upon the sidewalk, deliberately, and without the exchange of a word, stabbed a young colored man, named JARED BARTON. He died instantly. The assassin has been insane for two years. Why was he allowed to be at large? He said he killed BARTON because he did "not like his looks." He was taken to Binghamton and lodged in jail. In the evening, Mr. DECKER, the Under-Sheriff, entered the cells, and, on passing the one where LATOURETTE was confined, saw him lying on the floor with his throat cut. The razor with which the prisoner destroyed himself was in the coat pocket of a former occupant of the cell, and which he had accidentally left in the room.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Celebration of the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, at Boston.

LETTER FROM LORD CLARENDON AND MR. DALLAS—SPEECHES OF HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., AND OTHERS.

From the Traveller of Tuesday.

The 219th anniversary of this ancient and honorable military organization, once the pride and stay of the fathers of New-England, as it is now the cherished favorite of those who honor their memory, was celebrated in Boston on Monday, with unusual spirit. According to custom, after assembling at Faneuil Hall the corps proceeded to the State House, where the Governor and invited guests were in attendance. When the usual preliminaries were at an end, the order of Col. WILDER, "column, forward, guide left," echoed through the ranks, the roll of the drum quickly responded, and the column turned down Park-street, and marched to the Chauncy-place Church, passing through Park, Tremont, West, Bedford, and Chauncy streets on its way.

The exercises at the Church in Chauncy-street consisted of a voluntary on the organ; the reading of selections from the Scriptures; an anthem; prayer; the singing of a hymn, written for the occasion by MATURIN L. BALLOU, to music adapted from WEBER by DAVID PAINE; the sermon by Rev. JAMES H. MEANS, of Dorchester; an anthem; and the benediction.

On arriving at Faneuil Hall, everything was found prepared and but little time was spent in preliminary arrangements before the guests entered the main hall and took their seats at the tables, to the number of between three and four hundred. After the repast was concluded, Col. MARSHALL P. WILDER rose and made the following address:

Comrades of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company:

I rise at this early moment to announce that the orders of the day demand promptness and dispatch. I would not, however, interrupt your festive entertainment, or cut short the rations of any of this company. I beg you, therefore, to continue the battle in which you are now so valiantly engaged, without the least solicitude for me; for I am an old soldier, and not easily alarmed by the report of musketry, or by the clashing of steel. Thus, by an advance march, we shall gain time for the roar of the heavier artillery of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished heroes who have honored us with their presence.

Two hundred and nineteen years ago, ROBERT KEAYNE received from JOHN WINTHROP, then Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, the Charter of this Company. During that period, the representatives of seven entire generations have been enrolled in this corps, performed their share of active service, and been summoned from our midst to their final review. In that period, how many institutions and kingdoms have risen, flourished, and gone to decay! But this Company "still lives," and we meet to-day to rejoice in its prosperity, and to transmit to those who shall come after us its standard and renown.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston was the first regularly organized company in America, the germ of the military system of New-England, if not of the United States; and to its example in former years are to be ascribed the efficiency and superiority of our militia. For nearly a century and a half this company furnished almost the only military school in the country. From it were derived many of the officers who led our forces to victory in the various colonial and national wars, and who made our arms respected and renowned throughout the civilized world. Many of the early members of this company were able defenders of civil liberty and pillars in the church of Christ, uniting with a piety pure and sublime a high degree of military skill and valor. This union, it is our object of our Anniversary to preserve, associating as it does religious rites with our military parade, maintaining the honor of our company and transmitting to posterity the true sentiments of its venerable founders. The influence for good of more than two hundred sermons preached on its Anniversaries, discussing the various relations of revealed religion to the art of war as a means of national defence, it is impossible to calculate.

This Company, as you well know, is the American descendant of an English parent, the Royal Artillery Company of London, now under the command of His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, its Field Marshal and Captain-General. That Company was organized as far back as 1537, in the 28th year of the reign of HENRY VIII. In the time of Queen ELIZABETH, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and all the commanding and commissioned officers of the realm belonged to that company, and it was by their care that the militia in most parts of the country were put in a good state for acting service. In the reign of JAMES I., or 1662, the battalion was greatly enlarged, consisting of about 600 men. It has been commanded by CHARLES II., JAMES II., GEORGE IV., and many of the most distinguished sovereigns of England. In the reviews of the national troops, it has been assigned the right of the line, a post of peculiar honor. It has been considered as auxiliary to the established force of the city of London and the realm, and has continued, "from its earliest formation, a distinct and independent corps, well officered and disciplined."

With a view to perfect the history of our own Company, at the instance of the Committee charged with this duty, I opened a correspondence with His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, Captain-General of the London Company, and I have received, through the interposition of His Excellency GEORGE M. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON, his reply, with accompanying documents.

But, gentlemen, I must not trespass longer upon your time. The moment has arrived when we should call into action the big guns. But, before I close, permit me to say that I accepted the command of this company from a conviction that the existence of military power is the surest safeguard of civil authority, and from a desire to aid in perpetuating the history and fame of our ancient corps. For more than two centuries it has stood a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom. There may it stand forever.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. DALLAS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, that in furtherance of the request of the Commander of the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, to be furnished with information respecting the history and organization of the Artillery Company of London, of which it is an offshoot, the necessary application has been made, by command of Prince ALBERT, to Mr. FITZROY, the present Lieutenant-Colonel of that Company, and I inclose herewith, for communication to the Artillery Company of Boston, a list of the present members of the Artillery Company of London, and also a copy of the Rules and Regulations, as last revised. To these His Royal Highness has commanded to be added a copy of HIGHMORE's history of the Company, from its first formation down to 1802, which being alluded to in the History of the Boston Company as a scarce book, His Royal Highness is inclined to imagine may not be in the possession of that Company.

I have to add, that His Royal Highness does not know that there is any other information on the subject, of which the Boston Company is not already in possession. It will give him much pleasure if the books now sent should be of any use in affording the information required, and he will be at all times happy to communicate such information as it may be in his power to procure. His Royal Highness begs that the Company may be informed, that he cannot but be highly gratified at the manner in which the parent Company, of which he is at the head, is spoken of by its descendant at Boston, and he will be much obliged by your having the expression of his best thanks conveyed to Colonel WILDER, for his kindness in sending His Royal Highness a copy of the History of the Boston Company, which he has looked over with much interest, and will have great pleasure in adding to his Library.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,) CLARENDON.

G. M. DALLAS, Esq., &c.

MR. DALLAS TO COL. WILDER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, London, April 10, 1857.

DEAR SIR: It has been a source of equal pride and pleasure to me to notice, on many occasions, the proofs of kindness and esteem shown by the members of the Royal Family towards my countrymen. The frank and generous spirit with which Prince ALBERT has responded to your letter and its accompanying volume cannot fail to gratify you.

The communication from the Earl of CLARENDON, of which a copy is enclosed, explains itself, and will, I hope, with "Highmore's History of the Honorable Artillery Company of the City of London," together with the pamphlets "Rules and Orders" and "List of present officers and members," all now forwarded to you, be safely received.

I feel quite sure that you will lose no time in addressing yourself to Lord CLARENDON, as the proper channel to convey to His Royal Highness your acknowledgments.

Very truly and respectfully, dear sir,
Your friend and obedient servant,
G. M. DALLAS

COL. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

After the applause had subsided, and the band had played an appropriate piece of music, Col. WILDER gave the following preliminary sentiment:

"The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to the Honorable Artillery Company of London send greetings, filial salutations and regards, pledges of fidelity, and endeavors to honor the high prerogative of our birth. Prosperity to the parent company and to its royal commander."

This was received with tremendous applause. The band then played, in a solemn and beautiful manner, "God Save the Queen." All present rose meanwhile, and joined in the chorus. The band then suddenly, and very spiritedly, struck off into "Yankee Doodle." The applause was again renewed with great enthusiasm, and closed with three hearty cheers.

HISTORICAL SPEECH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

To the first regular toast—

"*The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*—An ancient landmark of American principles; may the landmark be carefully preserved by each succeeding generation."

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., was called to reply, and spoke as follows:

MR. COMMANDER: It is probably eighty-three years since the first toast given at the dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was the husband of the Queen of England. The last time before to-day that it was so given was probably in 1774, and by a curious coincidence I hold in my hand an invitation to that very dinner, which reads as follows:

"BOSTON, May 30, 1774.

"The officers of the Artillery Company present their compliments to Lt. Col. SNELLING, and ask the favor of his company to dine at Faneuil Hall on Monday, 6th June next."

Perhaps of all the dinners that ever were given by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, none possessed a deeper interest, or was fraught with more important consequences, than the one to which Lieutenant-Colonel SNELLING was invited by this card. Between the date of the invitation and the time of the dinner, the Boston Port bill had gone into operation. The whole power of Great Britain was pledged to crush out the spark of liberty that was first kindled in this hall, by the destruction of the town of Boston.

The officer's commissions on that day were not to be exchanged by the Governor, for he had gone down to superintend the doings of the Legislature at the distant town of Salem, which, notwithstanding the fact that "Charlestown stage-coach No. 1 was started on that very day for Salem, with four good horses, and as neat a coach as any, perhaps, ever drove in America," was too distant for his return, and Major-General BRATTLE was detailed for that service.

Commissions were given at that time to Lieut. WM. BELL, and the wars preventing the fashionable system of rotation in office, first introduced in this corps, he retained it to 1786, when he called the survivors of his Company together and revived the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

How Americans liked the removal of the Legislature to Salem, may be gathered from an ode published on that day, the first verse of which was:

> "Oh 'twas a joyful sound to hear
> Our politicians say,
> Good Lord! we must from Boston haste,
> Soon after 'lection day."

And I quote it in order to inquire of His Excellency, whether he supposes that that Legislature then voted to pay themselves, *after the adjournment,* for 'lection day and all. [Cheers.]

[His Excellency responded that they would not have been allowed to do so. This provoked a roar of laughter.]

We happen, Mr. Commander, to know a good deal about that day. In the first place, we know that the Artillery Company had been to church, and had heard a sermon from Rev. Dr. LATHROP. We also know that the Government, in those days, had a particular disinclination to the preaching of politics, and had placed a sergeant of the Royals at the foot of the pulpit stairs to prevent the utterance of treason, which is an evidence that the clergy in those days were slower in speech, or the soldiers quicker on their legs than at present. For there are now those who would, under similar circumstances, utter treason enough to hang a whole congregation while a sergeant was getting up the pulpit stairs.

I must confess, Mr. Commander, that although it is not my wont to prepare after-dinner speeches, I could not refrain from going to the Boston Athenæum in order to look at the sermon—and I came to the conclusion, on perusing it, that the sergeant must have rather vague ideas on the subject of treason, if he let him preach it through without interruption.

His text was from Romans xii. 18: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."

His first remark is: "The text supposes there are cases in which it is impossible, even for a Christain, to live peaceably in this world—that there may be cases where he ought to unsheath his sword, and resist even unto blood—adding, in a note, much to our purpose are those words of our Lord, 'He that hath no sword, let him sell his garments and buy one.'" His first head is on the general duty of living peaceably. His second is the cases in which wars may be justified. The principal one of which is, "When those who are in government violate the laws they had sworn to maintain, and attempt to oppress and enslave the people whom they have sworn to protect and maintain, that we ought even to make war against those rulers who leap the bounds prescribed them by the Constitution," and concludes by urging the necessity of cultivating the art, and of preparing for unavoidable war.

During his discourse he anticipated the account to be given by some future historian of the results of that day, and after recounting the wrongs the colony had received and the steps he recommended to repel them, proceeds:

"From that period we date the glory of America. The colonies, being firmly united, were free and happy. They made rapid progress in population, and in the improvement of every useful art, and by their union, virtue and industry rose to their present degree of opulence and wealth."

I would that time permitted me to make some further extracts from this bold and almost prophetic sermon, as illustrative of the spirit, "Trust in the Lord—but keep your powder dry."

And what part did the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, many of whom had fought at Louisburg and in the Canadas, take in this struggle? Let Lexington and Bunker Hill answer.

The very paper in my hand tells us, which side the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company espoused on that day. How did it happen that Lieut. Col. SNELLING retained his invitation? Simply because he did not go to the dinner. And why did he not go to the dinner? Simply because he was commander of the Governor's Life Guard, an adherent to the government, and became a refugee but shortly after. But luckily Young America was on the other side; the heart of youth was wiser than the head of age—his son, a son of liberty, remained, married the daughter of one who attended the Boston Tea-party, and left a long line of republican successors, who would have no political objection to dining with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Standing in Faneuil Hall, the citizens of Boston should never forget the reminiscences connected with that hour. The spirit that actuated their fathers may be gathered from the papers of that morning. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon," says the leader in the Boston Gazette of that morning. "The Boston port bill is now carrying into execution. The town has become a spectacle to angels and men. God grant that it may not be intimidated, by its present horrors to make a surrender of the rights of Americans, or in any respect to dishonor herself at this day of trial and perplexity." The last prayer was fully answered, and answered because of the support that was given by the other towns and colonies on this continent. The British Parliament thought that the closing of the port of Boston would build up Salem, and confidently expected that her inhabitants would seize on it as on a boon. But they scorned the bribe. They threw open their warehouses without rent to the merchants of Boston and unanimously adopted a resolution in these words:

"By shutting up of the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither. But we must be dead to every idea of justice—lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth and raise our fortunes on the ruin of our suffering neighbors."

Nor was this feeling confined to Massachusetts. JOHN ADAMS, in his diary of Aug. 31, 1774, says that Mr. LYNCH said that Col. WASHINGTON made the most eloquent speech at the Virginia Convention that was ever made. It was—

"I will raise 1,000 men, subsist them at my own expense, and march, myself, at their head, to the relief of Boston."

Nor was this alone the voice of Virginia; the cry that went from this hall for assistance was echoed back from the high hills of the Santee, from the peaks of the Alleghanies, from the highlands of the Hudson, from the white hills of New-Hampshire, from the Green Mountains of Vermont; it came like the sound of men hurrying to the contest—of brothers marching to a brother's aid.

But I have already exceeded my time, and would close with—

"The Love of Liberty and the Determination to Protect it, that have ever distinguished the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—While one generation passeth away, and another cometh, may these virtues endure forever."

Speeches were also made by Ex-President PIERCE, Gov. GARDNER, Major BEN: PERLEY POORE and other.

Destructive Land-Slide in North Cambridge, Mass.

From the Boston Herald, June 1.

A land-slide, involving the loss of a considerable amount of property, occurred at the brick-yards in North Cambridge, about a half a mile from PORTER's Hotel, on Friday afternoon. For a long time past the workmen in the brick-yard of Mr. PETER HUBBELL have been engaged in a pit a short distance east of the Fitchburg Railroad. This pit is about forty feet deep, and covers an area of several acres. From the continued excavations, the land on the eastern side of the pit had been undermined to such an extent that during the heavy shower, Friday afternoon, a large mass of earth, on which was situated a barn and several outbuildings, gave way and was precipitated into the pit. About an acre and a half of the land was thus displaced.

These houses were occupied by the following persons and their families: Patrick Dulaney, John Smith, Peter Dorey, Michael Mahoney, Patrick Kalliher, and John Foley. One end of DOREY's house is left projecting over the pit, and it is feared that it will share the same fate as the barn should there come another heavy rain.

The six families occupying the houses nearest the pit have removed from them. The damage by the land-slide is estimated at about $5,000. The property damaged was owned, in the greater part, by the occupants.

A MAN SHOT BY HIS SON.—A man by the name of WM. WILSON, residing just above Mine Hill Gap, Penn., was shot on Monday evening last by his son. It appears that WILSON was too apt to indulge in the cowardly and inhuman business of "wife-beating," and while doing so on Monday last, his son, who could not stand and witness such a brutal attack upon his mother without avenging her wrongs, took hold of a pistol and shot his own father. WILSON's recovery is doubtful.

The health of Rev. THEODORE CLAPP, formerly a prominent Unitarian preacher in New-Orleans, but now residing in Louisville, Ky., is represented to be in a very precarious condition. Mr. CLAPP has for many years been the most distinguished preacher of Liberal Christianity in that section, and has been very popular.

Massachusetts Affairs.

GOV. GARDNER REFUSES TO REMOVE JUDGE LORING—HE VETOES THE KANSAS AID BILL.

GOV. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, is given to saying No. He vetoes the bill passed by the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 for Massachusetts sufferers in Kansas, on the ground of unconstitutionality, and refuses to remove Judge LORING.

Of the Kansas matter, the Governor says:

The precedent that Vermont and Michigan have made similar appropriations, is urged as a reason why it is constitutional for Massachusetts to do the same. The fact, however, that thirteen other Free States had made none, would be equally as conclusive that it is unconstitutional for us to do so. Inasmuch as each State must apply any proposed enactment to the sole test of the provisions of its own Constitution, irrespective of what may be done by any other independent sovereignty under the authority of another and diverse organic law. What the Constitution of Michigan may permit, that of Massachusetts may forbid, and the converse is equally true. In fact, in the former unnaturalized aliens can vote, while free colored persons are debarred from that privilege; while in the latter this franchise is conferred on free negroes and withheld from unnaturalized foreigners, thus showing how untenable is the argument of analogy.

Having thus shown that this resolves, in my judgment, contravene the provisions of the Constitution of Massachusetts, I rest my refusal to affix my signature to them upon the highest and broadest grounds known to a statesman.

I cannot do it without violating that oath of fealty to the Constitution of Massachusetts which I took upon me, and subscribed in your presence; and, what is far worse than the guilt of individual perjury, without doing violence to that instrument, which is the written charter of all our liberties, and the legacy of our fathers' wisdom.

Weighed with the foregoing considerations—our empty treasury—the paramount duty of retrenchment and economy—the provocation to other States to retaliate by antagonistic grants—and the danger of reawakening, by foreign interference, the slumbering passions and hostilities of that unfortunate Territory—all sink into comparative insignificance.

Believing, then, these resolves unconstitutional were they expedient—and inexpedient were they constitutional—I decline to give them my official sanction.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

The Loring matter is disposed of as follows:

To Hon. President of the Senate:

Before the final adjournment of the Legislature, I desire to inform the two branches that I respectfully decline to comply with their request contained in the Address for the removal of EDWARD GREELY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

Pressing duties, necessary to be performed during the closing hours of the session, render it impracticable for me to give my reasons in full for such refusal at the present time, but I will, at the earliest opportunity, prepare them, cause them to be printed in the volume of Acts and Resolves for the present year, and to be communicated to the public prints, for the information of the members of the Legislature, and the people of the commonwealth.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

POLITICAL.

The *Traveler* says:

"There was a meeting of American leaders and members of the Legislature in this city, on Friday evening, to consider the exigencies of their organization in relation to the Republican Convention of June 24, and the State election of next Fall. We hear that it was decided to form new Councils, and to call a Convention on the 16th of June, and nominate Mr. BANKS for Governor. This is to get ahead of the Republicans, who are also generally tending to Mr. BANK's nomination, by nominating him first. Both parties look upon him as the "coming man," and seek the credit of putting first upon the track, and attaching to him some of their more special favorites for the other Executive offices. The probability now is, that both Conventions will select Mr. BANKS for the first place, but disagree and measure their respective strength upon the other nominations. Gov. GARDNER, and his immediate friends, are represented as unfavorable to this sudden *coup de grace* of their party."

The *Bee* hoists the name of Mr. BANKS for Governor.

Explosion of the Propeller Inkermann at Toronto—Loss of Life.

From the Hamilton Banner.

The boiler of the propeller *Inkermann*, of Kingston, exploded at Toronto, on the 29th inst., as she was backing out from Brown's wharf, almost totally destroying the vessel and burying the hands, variously reported at from 20 to 25, in the ruins. Nothing of the upper works behind the wheel-house are left, and the Bay is strewn with pieces of the wreck to the distance of a quarter of a mile.

She had no passengers on board; her crew numbered about twenty-two men, and as yet but ten persons, including two females, have been recovered, two of whom are dead. One of the females is named CATHERINE McCREA; she is terribly scalded about the waist and lower extremities, and will scarcely recover. One man lies dead on Maitland's Wharf; he is a stout-looking man, with red whiskers; both his legs were broken, and he was frightfully scalded; he was, probably, the engineer. The closest attention was being paid to the sufferers at the wharf. Among the physicians present we noticed Doctors HALLOWELL, BOVELL, COTTER, THORBURN, ARNOLD, &c. Of the parties removed to the Hospital, one has a thigh broken, another a leg, and another was so fearfully scalded that his face looked as though he had been flayed. The after part of the boat is completely blown away back of the wheel-house and above the bulwarks. An examination is now going on of the wreck, and the furniture is being removed. The greatest excitement prevails. There is a living stream moving to the wharf, and we find it at present impossible to ascertain the names of the crew.

The *Inkermann* was owned by HUGH McINTOSH, of Kingston, which arrived here on Wednesday evening from Montreal. She discharged 5,000 bushels of oats here, at UPTON & BROWNE's Wharf, and was just departing for St. Catharines with a cargo of merchandise when the melancholy accident occurred.

From the Toronto Colonist, 30th.

Six of the crew, much injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally, were taken from the wreck and immediately sent to the hospital. Three, namely: BRIAN O'DONNELL, steward; MURTY McMAHON, wheelsman, and also another wheelsman, escaped wholly uninjured. Three men were taken out dead, which, with the person already noticed as dead, makes the number of dead bodies four, as found up to a late hour last night. Thus, the six men in hospital, the four dead, the three men uninjured, the captain, and the two women, make 16, which leaves at least seven more to be accounted for, and who, we greatly fear, may be classed as dead—nay, we regret to say, it is almost certain such is the fact. The three men who were taken dead from the wreck were awfully mangled. One of them had his head completely taken off. None of the dead, with the exception of the purser, have yet been recognized. From the fact that the crew were mostly French Canadians, and all strangers here, there was much difficulty in identifying them. The survivors were apparently too much excited to give calm attention to anything.

A Mystery at Somerville, Mass.—Death of a Stranger from New-York.

From the Boston Journal.

A few days since, while Mr. ASA FITZ, who resides in Franklin street, in this town, was on a visit to Plymouth, in this State, he formed the acquaintance of a gentleman named R. B. HARMON, apparently about thirty-five years of age. He appeared in feeble health, and was waiting at Plymouth for a chance to ship as a fisherman. Mr. FITZ returned to Boston, accompanied by the stranger, who stopped at the Quincy House. On Sunday Mr. FITZ went to the hotel and requested the gentleman to spend the day at his house. The invitation was accepted, and the two came out here.

After eating a hearty dinner, Mr. HARMON complained of a severe pain in his head and laid down. Every attention was paid to their guest by the family of Mr. FITZ, and the last time he was seen alive was about 9 o'clock last evening, when Mr. FITZ himself bathed his head with water and left him for the night. On calling him to breakfast this morning, no answer being obtained, his room was entered and the man was found lying on his back—dead.

Coroner ADAMS, of East Cambridge, was immediately summoned, but owing to other engagements was unable to hold an inquest this forenoon. From papers found upon his person, it appears that he has been in the employ of a firm in New York, where he has acted in the capacity of a clerk.

A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded to the New-York house informing them of the circumstances of his death.

Destructive Fire at Nashville.

From the Banner.

The extensive iron manufacturing establishment owned by a stock company in this city, and which has been several years in operation, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The establishment was situated on Front-street, south of Broad, and was the most extensive in the State. After many years of laborious effort to establish itself, it had just begun to pay, and had at least $40,000 worth of work on hand, and 130 mechanics constantly employed.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

It is estimated that the loss to the company will not fall short of $100,000. Many individuals who had machinery in the works for repair have suffered heavily. Among others we regret to learn J. W. F. MANNING, Esq., loses about $1,500 in a planing machine and other tools; and Capt. A. L. DAVIS about $1,000 by the machinery of the steamer *Simpson*. Several workmen, besides being thrown out of employment, will lose their tools to the amount of $100 to $150 each.

The company was insured to the amount of $32,500.

TEMPERANCE DISCORD—NEAL DOW ATTACKING JOHN B. GOUGH.—A letter from NEAL DOW, published in the *Prohibitionist*, is sharp upon Mr. GOUGH. Mr. DOW writes from Manchester: "In England, as in America, the greater part of the newspapers of the country are opposed to the cause of Prohibition, and refuse to publish articles in favor of it—while the strange declaration of Mr. GOUGH that the Temperance cause is in an extremely distressed state throughout the country, and that the Maine Law is a dead failure everywhere, emboldens the enemies of temperance to combine and resist the movement."

The Emancipation of Dred Scott.

From the St. Louis Evening News, 26th.

This morning, TAYLOR BLOW, Esq., appeared in the Circuit Court, and entered the emancipation of DRED SCOTT, his wife, HARRIET, and his two daughters, ELIZA and JANE. The persons thus liberated were conveyed to Mr. BLOW by their owner, Hon. Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, for the purpose, as the law of this State on the subject requires, that the emancipation shall be performed by a citizen of Missouri. DRED SCOTT was, originally, the slave of Capt. PETER BLOW, who brought him to this State from Virginia, and the act of liberation was, therefore, appropriately performed in the name of one of his master's family. TAYLOR BLOW is one of our best citizens, and is one of "them boys" whom DRED says he was "raised" with. So the famous old darkey is free at last. After battling in vain for his freedom for ten years, and at a heavy expense, in the Courts of Missouri and the Supreme Court of the Republic, he has received it as a gift at the hands of his master. His daughters, ELIZA and JANE, were virtually free before, having achieved by their heels what the more conscientious DRED could not secure by ten years of litigation. Their whereabouts has been kept a secret, though no effort has been, and none probably would have been made to recover them. Their father knew where they were and could bring them back at any moment. He will, doubtless, recall them now. He might have run away himself, if he had desired, without the slightest apprehension of any attempt being made to recapture him, but he had staked his fate on the result of the famous suit of SCOTT vs. SANFORD, and was determined to abide by that decision, whatever it might be. He is getting to be pretty well advanced in years, and, as a slave, would be estimated at about $350. He can now, if he feels inclined, indulge the desire he formerly expressed to us, of traveling over the North, and making a "right smart chance of money," by telling who he is.

Texas Items.

Mr. E. THOMASSY, a French gentleman, is now in Galveston, looking at the prospects for manufacturing salt at that point by solar evaporation. The *News* says:

The atmosphere of the Texas coast is the dryest of any in the Union, and the constant winds give additional facilities for evaporation. We are now importing annually about 75,000 sacks of salt into Texas. Much more than this quantity might be made from the brine at our feet.

The grading of the railway between the twenty-five mile terminus and Houston is going forward. From Galveston to Virginia Point, including the bridge, is a little short of seven miles, which with sixteen miles this side of Houston, leaves twenty-three miles to connect the two cities by rails, an achievement that is expected to be accomplished within a few months.

SETH INGRAM died at Matagorda on the 13th inst., aged 67. His life, like those of most old Texans, was full of vicissitudes. He was a volunteer in the last war between England and the United States, and severely wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Several thousand Mexican horses have passed through Dallas in the last two weeks. Most of them are destined for the market in Missouri and Illinois. Several large caballadas sometimes pass through in a day.

The Matagorda *Chronicle*, 16th inst., says that Col. FIELD has just completed his survey of the Lower Colorado.

ACTING COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—CHARLES E. MIX, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, has been appointed by the President, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the temporary absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. DENVER, who has gone to New-York on business connected with his office.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, June 3.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 298, 408, 480, 302, 537, 551, 564, 549, 646, 631, 616, 373, 567, 601 to 604, 697, 705, 708, 709, 710, 169, 573, 84, 143, 464, 588, 689, 481.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 249, 453, 612, 858, 848, 854, 863, 880, 884, 886, 889, 900, 901, 904, 905. *Part II.*—Nos. 906, 397, 502, 783½, 832.

Parish Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before the Surrogate.

Interesting testimony upon the experiment whether Mr. Parish could use the letters of the alphabet and form words, and thus express his wants.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Parish make any attempt to write with pen and ink, or pencil, on paper? A.—No, I don't recollect any.

Q.—Did you ever see, at Union Square, any card with the letters of the alphabet upon it, or any separate letters, or any device of that kind, which might be used by one who couldn't write, to communicate his wishes by forming words? A.—I have seen the alphabet in separate letters, but not all together on a card; I saw no other device.

Q.—Did you ever see any use made of these separate letters, or any attempt made to use them? A.—No.

Q.—In what part of the house did you see them? A.—In the library—nowhere else.

Q.—Did you see them often, or only once? A.—Only once.

Q.—About how long after Mr. Parish's attack did you see them? A.—Probably a year.

Q.—Who were present on that occasion, when you saw them in the library? A.—Mrs. Parish, Mr. Parish, and I think my brother William. They were on the library table when I saw them.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry, or ask any question about these things, when you saw them there? A.—I made no inquiry.

Q.—Was anything said about them? A.—Yes, it was supposed, it was conjectured that Mr. Parish might be made to explain himself by means of them.

Q.—Is that all that was said? A.—I can call to mind at present nothing more; a general conversation, I have no doubt, took place upon the subject, but I cannot call it to mind.

Q.—Was it not stated in substance, or to the effect, that this thing has been tried, and either that Mr. Parish could not, or would not make any use of these letters? A.—No.

Q.—Was anything at all said as to whether they had tried whether Mr. Parish would use them? A.—No.

Q.—Was it said that they were going to try to make him use them? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Was it said they did not intend to try to make him use them? A.—No.

Q.—Was anything at all said about Mr. Parish using or trying to use these letters? A.—We had a conversation on the subject, but I can't call to mind what it was.

Q.—Can you not recollect anything that was said on that subject, either generally or in substance or in any other way? A.—I suggested these words, cards like these should be used, and went out and bought them myself, late in the evening, brought them home, showed them to Mrs. Parish, and laid them on the table, when, probably, I have no doubt, some conversation did take place about them between Mrs. Parish and myself in relation to their use; I saw them used.

Q.—Did you ever see them after that one interview, when you thus produced and laid them on the table? A.—Only once afterwards.

Q.—At this first interview, when you laid them on the table, did Mrs. Parish say, or in any way give you to understand, whether or not she would use them or attempt to use them? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Can you not recollect whether your sister declined to follow or act upon the suggestion you thus made to her, or whether she consented? A.—It was very late in the evening; very little was said on the subject, because the family retired to their different apartments; it was very late when I bought them, and for that reason very little conversation took place.

Question repeated. A.—I do not recollect; she did not decline.

Q.—Was Mr. Parish present at that interview? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—When next did you see these letters? A.—Within thirty days from the present time.

Q.—Did you never see them after that night when you left them on the table in the library, until after Mr. Parish's death? A.—No.

Q.—After that evening interview at which you brought in these separate letters, had you ever any conversation with Mrs. Parish about these letters? A.—I may have had, but I don't recollect at the moment what I said.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you, after that evening, ever said anything to her about them, or whether she ever said anything to you about them? A.—I do not recollect the fact, but I have no doubt we did; it would be a natural circumstance, but I cannot call it to mind.

Q.—Have you no recollection or impression of any kind, as to your having asked her anything about them? A.—I have no present recollection of it; I have no doubt I did; it would be very natural, as I said before.

Q.—Have you no recollection or impression of having spoken to any one else about them, after that evening, in the lifetime of Mr. Parish? A.—I very probably have, but cannot call it to mind.

Q.—Did you suppose, on the evening when you brought these letters home, that a trial would be made whether Mr. Parish could or would use them? A.—I must have so supposed.

Q.—Did you change that supposition before you went to bed and to sleep that night? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know, hear, understand or suppose, at any time during Mr. Parish's life, that any attempt had been made to induce him to use those letters? A.—I think I have been told so; heard so.

Q.—Were you told so during the life of Mr. Parish? A.—I was.

Q.—How soon after that night? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it within a month after that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it within a day or two after that night? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who told you that the trial had been made? A.—I suppose it must have been Mrs. Parish.

Q.—What did she tell you? A.—I don't recollect the words.

Q.—Do you not recollect the substance or purport of what she told you, or any part of it? A.—The substance, probably, was his unwillingness to make the attempt.

Q.—Did she tell you anything about the way or manner in which she tried to make him use them? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you ask her any questions about the way or manner in which she made the trial, or the trial was made? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did she tell you anything about what Mr. Par-

[illegible]

Q.—Do you not recollect what your own opinion was? A.—[illegible]

Q.—And you not believe whatever your sister told you about it? A.—I believe she is a lady of strict veracity, and I believe what she says.

(Mr. O'Conor objects to the part underlined, as irrelevant and immaterial. Answer allowed to stand.)

Question repeated. A.—Whatever she told me I certainly believe.

Q.—Are you not certain that she told you, or in some form gave you to understand, that the attempt to make Mr. Parish use these letters had failed? A.—No.

Q.—Are you not certain that in some way you ascertained from somebody to your satisfaction, soon after you bought these letters, that the attempt to make Mr. Parish use them had failed? A.—No.

Q.—Am I then to be understood that, so far as your present recollection will serve you, you did not know or learn, and did not form a belief or opinion that some attempt had been made to induce Mr. Parish to use these letters, and that such attempt had failed? A.—I recollect nothing on the subject but what I have said previously.

Question repeated. A.—I do.

Important Charge of Recorder Smith.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Recorder Smith.

Yesterday morning, at the opening of the Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

John T. E. [illegible], Foreman.

Benjamin D. Brush,	David Brush,
[illegible]	John A. [illegible]
William [illegible]	Samuel N. Dodge,
John G. [illegible]	Moses W. Dean,
Amos Leeds,	Samuel Dawson,
[illegible] Martin,	Samuel Dunn,
[illegible]	Spencer K. Green,
[illegible]	Ellis D. Warren,
Stephen Phillips,	Addington Reed,
[illegible]	Cornelius Smith,
Richard Barton.	

After the Clerk had administered the customary oath, the Recorder delivered the following important charge:

This morning, after the Grand Jury were empanneled, the Recorder delivered to them the following important charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You are selected from the body of the people of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of hearing and passing upon such charges of a criminal nature as arise within the jurisdiction of this County. Your office is an important one. The liberty and the reputation of individuals may be seriously affected by your proceedings. It is, therefore, highly important that your deliberations should be characterized by patience, discretion, wisdom, and the strictest justice and impartiality. Above all, no political or personal views or bias should be allowed in the slightest degree to influence your acts. In the language of the impressive and comprehensive oath which you have taken, you should present "no one through envy, hatred or malice, or leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection or reward." I stated to the last Grand Jury which I had the honor to address, that crime in the City and County of New-York was fearfully on the increase. I regret to say, gentlemen, that careful investigation since that time has satisfied me that the increase has been greater than I then anticipated. The number of convictions for crime, or of arrests, is no indication of the amount of crime committed. Owing to the peculiar construction, gross inefficiency and insubordination of our Police force, not more than half the perpetrators of crime are arrested. In some sections of the City, the strong affinity between members of the Police Department and the ruffians and rogues who infest our City is so great that crime is committed with impunity. Another reason why the number of convictions is no criterion to the amount of crime is, that when arrests are made and indictments found, delays are procured from time to time under various pretences, such as engagements of counsel, absence or pretended absence of witnesses, until complainants are wearied out with constant attendance, or intimidated with threats of violence if they persist in demanding justice. Crimes against the person, affrays in which the pistol and the dagger are called into requisition, brutal assaults upon unoffending and peaceful citizens, are matters of such frequent occurrence that they have almost ceased to excite attention. Robberies perpetrated by means of false pretences upon the unsophisticated traveler and the emigrant by organized bands of swindlers are openly and daily perpetrated, but the perpetrators escape justice. This system of swindling has been reduced to a science, and men have arisen to wealth, place and influence upon the avails of the plunder. Yet when we look to the records of our Courts we find that, with few exceptions, the perpetrators of these outrages and crimes escape the Penitentiary and State Prison. If a conviction ensues, the wrong is atoned for by a pecuniary consideration. Justice never ought to be satisfied by receiving into its coffers the wages received by the hireling for the offence committed, or the plunder of which the thief has defrauded his victim. The police force of our City consists of between eleven and twelve hundred men; with this force, if they performed their duty fearlessly, faithfully and impartially, the perpetrators of these crimes would not escape justice. I do not mean, gentlemen, to apply my remarks to the police force indiscriminately. In the department I know there are many able and efficient officers who are always ready and willing faithfully and fearlessly to discharge their duty; but partisan preferment, without regard to fitness for office, as a reward for political services rendered, has had a direct tendency to weaken, demoralize and disorganize the system, and has fully developed what was long since predicted, that a partisan police would of necessity be a great evil in a community like our own. The extraordinary condition at present of the police department—the insubordination of its members—presents a humiliating spectacle. Some members of the department openly defy the law and proclaim their determination to resist it. The anarchy and confusion consequent upon this state of things is deplorable. As citizens we are bound to obey the law. We may consider it oppressive; we may consider it unjust; but still it is entitled to obedience. If laws are oppressive, through the ballot-box we can seek and obtain redress. If unconstitutional the judiciary have power to annul them. Opposition to the enforcement of laws solemnly enacted by the Legislature is a great crime, and deserves severe punishment and the censure of every good citizen. We have the right and it is our duty, as citizens, to express ourselves freely with regard to our laws, and to adopt all peaceful measures to effect the repeal of those which are obnoxious, or their annulment by a court of competent jurisdiction if they are unconstitutional. Beyond that, we have no right to go. I have made these preliminary remarks before calling your attention to the particular statutes which it is my duty to refer to, for the reason that cases may be presented to you in the investigation of which you perhaps see the pertinency of the remarks which I have made, particularly in reference to open opposition to the constituted authorities. I refer you, in connection with this subject, to the Revised Statutes, under the title Misdemeanors, [illegible], the language of which is, "If two or more persons shall conspire to commit an offence, [illegible] or for the prevention or obstruction of the execution of the laws, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," [illegible] the punishment for which [illegible] in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250, in the discretion of the Court. At the [illegible] When [illegible]

[illegible] tendency of some of the provisions of the act, [illegible] your duty under it is plain and imperative. It is my duty to call the act to your notice, and your duty to act upon all complaints under it properly presented. Before calling your attention to its provisions, you will pardon me, gentlemen, for diverging from the questions which particularly pertain to your duty as Grand Jurors, by suggestions that may not be inappropriate to your duties as citizens, occupying the high and influential position you sustain in this community. The great evils which result and have resulted for ages, from the use of ardent spirits, have called into requisition the intellects of philanthropists and philosophers, to devise plans and means to check the evil, and to ameliorate the condition of the victims whose prospects have been blighted or blasted by its influence. Experience has shown that moral suasion and moral influence have done and can do much towards the accomplishment of the object; that legal enactments have done and can do little or nothing. The evil emanating from intemperance is so great, and the misery flowing from it so terrible, that legislators have frequently attempted by law to arrest it; but experience has shown the utter failure to accomplish the object. Where prohibitory laws, as to the use of ardent spirits, have been enacted, the diminution of drunkenness has been scarcely perceptible. The scenes of the debauch and drunken orgies of the inebriate have been changed, by substituting the fireside for the grog-shop and tavern. Probably no law has been for years enacted in this State that was so unpopular in this City as the present excise law. It is condemned for its oppressiveness, its want of discrimination, its tendency, if unjustly enforced, to create a monopoly in the traffic—it is regarded as a specimen of hasty legislation, as a compromise between the ultra prohibitionist and the advocate for unrestrained traffic in liquors—a law enacted more for the sake of imposing penalties upon the seller than for the purpose of checking the sale. That there is a very strong and decided feeling against this law, is beyond all question—that a large and influential class of our citizens interested in the sale of liquor have resolved to disregard the law is also, I am sorry to say, beyond question. But, gentlemen, whatever views others may take, or we may privately entertain, as to the justness or oppressiveness, expediency or inexpediency of the law, there is but one course left for us to adopt, and that is to perform our duty as to its enforcement. I cannot illustrate my views upon this subject more fully than by employing the language used by our present Mayor in his message to the Common Council at the time of great excitement soon after the passage of the law entitled "An act for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime," popularly known as the "Maine liquor law." He said upon that occasion, "That the people govern—not in their primary capacity, but through representatives freely and fairly chosen—is the theory of American government. The people are the source of political power. They make the laws; and the great safeguard of American liberty is general compliance. As the statutes thus created for the better protection of life and property and the pursuit of happiness, are but the reflection of the popular will for the time being, so are they binding upon the body politic—the minority as well as the majority—who are alike parties to the compact, the obligations of which it is dishonorable to disregard. And though these elements of self-government present the distinguished features between our own and the Governments of Europe, still our success has been owing more to acquiescence in the will of the majority than in the character of the Government itself. Other Republics have failed, even when founded upon our forms and Constitution, only because of the resistance of the vanquished contestants for rule, by rebellion against the laws and the executive power appointed to enforce them. We understand Republicanism differently, and hence have no such struggles. The generally pervading common school educational system—the rigid principle of obedience instilled into the child by the parent, and the scholar by the teacher—the enlarged human progress leading onward to the expansion of the heart and the intellect, all founded upon an enlightened unproscriptive religious sentiment, furnish the platform upon which American liberty stands, and from which no calamity, save forcible resistance to the laws, can ever remove it. It is not contended that minorities have grievances, and that their grievances must remain unredressed. Their rights are fully protected. The same fundamental law that binds minorities to submit, points out clearly the road to relief against an illegal or improper exercise of authority upon the part of majority. Even whenever fanaticism rules the hour and covers the country with its baneful influence, to the exclusion of reason and justice, public opinion will soon correct the error, and restore the calm sense of mature conservative judgment. What if the law-maker prove recreant, and betray the constituent he was chosen to represent? The wrong inflicted is not irremediable, though though it may be a proper chastisement for a negligent or corrupt use of the franchise. Time repairs all the errors of legislation. Its evils and wrongs, however great, invariably recoil before public opinion and the decisions of the courts. Redress and relief can thus always be obtained. The legal tribunals and the ballot-box are never approached in vain for the maintenance of a good, or the overthrow of a bad cause. These are the only constitutional resorts. All others are treason and rebellion." This advice, gentlemen, was in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It is the advice that should be enforced by example, as well as by precept, by those whose duty it is to administer and enforce the laws. If we have the right to set at defiance a law because we are dissatisfied with its operation, our system of government had better at once be abandoned and something substituted in its stead that will save us from rebellion and anarchy where leaders can be found unscrupulous enough to mislead the masses for the advancement of their own private ends and objects. The act creating the present excise law, imperatively directs that Courts shall instruct Grand Juries to inquire into all offences against its provisions, and to direct Grand Juries to present offenders under it; and also all persons who may be charged with adulterating imported or other intoxicating liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs, or mixing or selling the same, or with knowingly importing or selling intoxicating liquors or wines adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures; all which offences are declared misdemeanors. The selling of liquors without first obtaining a license; the refusal of a magistrate to entertain a complaint for a violation of the law; the act of the Commissioners of Excise granting a license to a person who has not complied with the requisitions of the statute; the neglect of officers to arrest persons detected by them in the act of violating the provisions of the law, are also declared to be misdemeanors. I do not propose to go minutely into the various provisions of the act, for the reason that all cases under it in this county must first be presented to a magistrate, where the party charged is entitled to a hearing, and his election to be tried at the Special Sessions or in this Court. In other counties in this State cases may, in the first instance, be presented to the Grand Jury; but by an act passed in 1855, which is still in force, the Special Sessions of the City and County of New-York have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor, unless the accused party elect is to be tried in this Court. You will, therefore, gentlemen, entertain no charges under this act unless upon complaints that are sent to you after a preliminary examination before a magistrate. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to call your attention in detail to the provisions of the act, for the reason that in each case presented the papers upon which it is based will indicate the section to which you will of necessity be compelled to refer. I am also instructed to call your attention to the violation of the laws against lotteries—the law against extortion by public officers—the law against usury, and the law to preserve the purity of the elections. All lotteries in this State are unlawful, and those engaged in them directly or indirectly in this State are guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The law against extortion is frequently violated but seldom punished. It relates to public officers taking fees not allowed by law. The law against usury makes it a misdemeanor to take more than seven per cent. interest for the use of money. This law has long remained a dead letter on the statute. The law to preserve the purity of elections is the most important law for your consideration, for, upon its observance depends the stability of our institutions. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed that will materially benefit the electors of this City. The necessity for its passage was rendered apparent by the outrages perpetrated at the last election in some of the Wards by hired ruffians, under the patronage, pay and protection of officials who set all law at defiance—drove peaceable electors from the polls, intimidated them by threats of personal violence, and committed upon them murderous assaults. As the law stood previous to the last session of the Legislature, the perpetrators of such outrages were only liable for simple assault and battery, and upon conviction for that offence judgment could be suspended or a simple fine imposed. This penalty the hired political desperado never dreads. The experience of the past has taught him that political influence would shield him from the penitentiary, particularly if his outrages had been perpetrated for and on behalf of those who held place and power. By the late important provision to which I refer, the penalty of imprisonment for not less than one year and up to two years is imposed upon any person who uses personal violence upon an elector on the day of election; and it imposes the like penalty upon any officer who neglects to make an arrest of a person who assails an elector with personal violence, if such violence is committed in his presence. This law is a salutary one, and is much needed in this City. It will prevent such disgraceful scenes as we were compelled to witness at the polls in November last, when policemen stood quietly by and saw citizens brutally assaulted without interfering with or attempting to arrest the perpetrators. This act was passed to reach such cases. The discretion given to Courts in meting out punishment under this act is taken away, except the discretion as to imprisonment between one and two years, which, so long as Judges are elected by the people, is a very important provision of the law. I have detained you, gentlemen, longer than usual, in the remarks I have considered it my duty to address to you; but before closing, I beg to call your attention to the condition of the prison in Eldridge-street—the place of confinement for debtors and witnesses. It is represented as being wholly inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended, and a recent event that has transpired there, has given it an unenviable notoriety. In your capacity as Grand Jurors you have a right to visit our public institutions and inquire into their management and condition, and if, in your judgment, there is aught in their condition or management that should be remedied, it is your duty to present it. In your deliberations you require 16 to constitute a quorum, [illegible] 23. Your foreman has the power to excuse any of you for part of the entire session. Your application for that purpose should be made to [illegible] not to the Court. It requires twelve to concur in finding a bill. And the same number when found to reconsider the finding. In all cases the District Attorney is your legal adviser. It is your duty to report to the Court any person who attempts to tamper with you or influence you in the discharge of your duties. In cases of felony where a party is not in custody it is a misdemeanor to disclose the finding of an indictment against him. I will now discharge you, gentlemen, under charge of the officers appointed to attend you, and you will proceed to the discharge of your duties.

There being no cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned till this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.* New-York, Monday, June 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand and are worth $7 [illegible]@$7 37½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of [illegible] lbs. prime American yellow, were reported on private terms.

COFFEE—The market is very quiet; prices are barely sustained. Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12¼c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 10¾c. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, reports that the week's transactions at private embrace the [illegible] 1,600 bags, quality rather low, at [illegible], and a few small parcels within range of quotations. A sale of 1,300 bags Caravalle was made for export to London at 10¾c. cash.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, June 1:

	1856.	1857.
Bahia, bags	7,300	2,650
Ceylon, bags	—	3,300
Costa Rica, bags	—	1,350
Jamaica, bags	150	—
Java, bags	4,600	1,075
Java, mats	40,000	16,368
Laguayra, bags	8,961	2,750
Maracaibo, bags	1,430	1,806
Rio, bags	58,220	67,748
St. Domingo, bags	1,000	—
Total, pkgs	118,900	97,717

COPPER—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

COTTON—Continues quiet and languid, with more operators to sell than to buy. Middling Uplands 13¾c.@[illegible]; Gulfs, [illegible]; and other grades at proportionate prices, ⅌ lb.

FISH—Cod and Mackerel are in request and are firmly held. Stocks limited. Herring are plenty, quiet, and depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and lower. Sales, 7,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 55@$6 70
Straight State	6 70@ 6 75
Extra State	6 80@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 7 10
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 00@10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 [illegible] for superfine to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in slack demand, and is less valuable. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,600 bbls., very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 [illegible]@$9 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $4 25@$5 12½c. for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $[illegible] for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and cheaper. Hence, it is in better request—mainly for home use, but to some extent for export. Sales: 20,400 bushels,—including good Canadian White at $1 [illegible]; good ordinary to very handsome Western Red, at $1 50@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Holders ask $1 37½@$1 [illegible] for Rye, $1 [illegible] for Barley, and $1 [illegible] for Barley Malt, ⅌ bushel, each of these being very scarce,—but the general inquiry is tame. Oats are dull and down to 55c.@[illegible] for Western; [illegible] for State and Canadian; and 56c.@[illegible] for Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Corn is more depressed and is again cheaper. Sales: 37,000 bushels, at 87½c.@88 for mixed in store; 90c.@[illegible] for yellow, and 90c.@[illegible] for White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 750 bales River at [illegible], ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 100 bales last year's crop, at [illegible], usual terms. Estimated stock of hops in the country 22,000 bales—including 12,000 bales of last year's crop; 5,000 bales of the crop of 1855; and 4,000 bales of the crop of 1854.

IRON—Sales transpired of 50 tons Scotch Pig, in lots at $34, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Is quite dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 87c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, and almost nominal in price. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 50c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 45c.@51c., and New-Orleans, 75c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is less abundant, and is in fair request, at $1 80@$1 90 for Common, ⅌ 310 lbs.; $[illegible] for No. 1 and White, and $5 50@$7 50 for Pale ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar is heavy and languid. No change has occurred in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, and is firm, at 51c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited request, at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand, partly for future delivery, but factors offer their supplies freely, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales, 1,[illegible]50 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $23 75@$23 [illegible] for Mess, here; $24 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days; and $19 [illegible]@$[illegible] for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is salable and worth 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 390 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $[illegible]@$31 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ⅌ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in very moderate demand at 17c.@19c. for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is moderately inquired for, and is firm at $4 37½@$5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, June 1:

	1856.	1857.
Carolina, casks	5,519	3,371
East India, bags	—	1,300

SEEDS—Are quiet, and somewhat nominal in price.

SOAP—We hear of sales of 150 boxes Castile at about 11½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are inactive and languid,—as previously reported.

SUGARS—Continue very quiet,—there being no inclination among operators to agree about prices. No important sales transpired to-day.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime sold at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in rather limited request,—owing chiefly to the reduced quantity available, and the very high claims of owners.

TOBACCO—The market exhibits very little animation; prices, however are well supported. Yesterday, we published a statement of the movements in Domestic during May, now, we give a statement of the movements in Spanish, during the same month:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Segars.	Yara.	Clarif'a.
Stock, May 1, 1857, bales	3,773	4,576	....	546	....
Received since	2,204	387	114	240	290
Total	5,977	4,953	114	786	290
Sales to May 30, 1857	1,267	505	20	35	....
Stock, June 1, 1857, bales	4,610	4,488	94	751	290

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, at 35½c.@36c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new feature. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s.@3s. 6d. bale; Flour, 6d.@[illegible]d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 3d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ⅌ tierce; Rosin, 3s.@6d. ⅌ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FIRE,
At EGAN & CO.'S Linen Hall, No. 333 Bowery.
Goods selling at 50 per cent. under cost.
Great sale of cheap dry goods damaged by the late fire at No. 333 Bowery.
They include Silks, Embroideries, Lawns, Robes, Bareges, Delaines, Calicoes,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Toweling, &c., &c., in great variety.

SPRING TALMAS.
The especial attention of the Ladies
Is invited to a peerless assortment of SPRING TALMAS,
Just received by the late arrivals. Among
them are latest styles and materials,
which are offered at $3 50, and
intrinsically worth $5.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SUMMER SILKS AND SILK ROBES!
Richest Paris Styles—full assortment.
Also,
Some new late neat styles,
LOW-PRICED SUMMER SILKS,
For Monday, June 1st.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CANTON CRAPE, BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK PINEAPPLE, BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK BAREGE, BLACK GRENADINES,
BLACK JACONET, BLACK ORGANDIES,
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ, BLACK GINGHAMS.
Also, all goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.
A full assortment of rich French embroideries, consisting of collars, skirts, bands and trimmings. A large lot of embroidered and fancy-hemmed handkerchiefs just received.
N. B.—Kid gloves and black lace mits just opened.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED
Robes.—Elegant Summer Styles.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
From $4 to $18 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

4,500 REAL PARIS EMBROIDERED BANDS.
Will be opened on Wednesday a splendid line of Paris Bands in Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, of the neatest and newest patterns and most beautiful styles; they will be offered at very reduced prices. JOHN CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, and No. 75 Bleecker-st.

PRINTED MUSLINS FOR SUMMER
Will be ready MONDAY, June 1st.
CHOICE STYLES FOR RETAIL.
1,400 pieces, at 12½ to 38 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Curtain Materials, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS.
SUMMER SILKS.
14,000 yards summer silks, 3s. 6d., a bargain.
10,000 yards French fig'd poplins, 3s. [illegible]
Damaged [illegible] foulards, [illegible] per yard.
1,000 yards plaid [illegible] silk, 18¾ cents.
20 pieces handsome plaid foulards, 3s. 6d. and 4s.
The above are all from auction.
One price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
3 doors from Monroe.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
have removed from No. 180 Broadway to the new marble store, No. 324 BROADWAY,
where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 5, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

1,500 PIECES PRINTED FOULARD SILK,
Only 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of Mateon(?) silks, for ladies and misses. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

1,200 PIECES ENGLISH LAWNS,
Warranted fast colors, only 12½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.
G. B. WILLIAMS has the pleasure of announcing to his patrons and the ladies generally, that he has been successful in buying out the entire stock of one of the
LARGEST IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN MANTILLAS
in the City, at an
immense sacrifice on the
cost of importation,
by at least 50 per cent. less than the
GOODS CAN BE LANDED IN NEW-YORK,
thereby he will be enabled to offer greater
bargains in Paris mantillas
than can be found at any other
STORE IN THE CITY.
N. B.—The whole of this beautiful collection will be ready for sale on Wednesday, June 3.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

EXPOSE DE MODES.
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
ELIAS MOLLESON
has opened his
MAY AND JUNE FASHIONS
OF
MANTILLAS.
The greatest novelties in Parisian styles, just received per latest steamers.
TRAVELING CLOAKS
IN
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MATERIAL.
ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 385 Broadway.
(Printed down the margins: ELIAS MOLLESON — 385 BROADWAY 385)

MANTILLAS.
SUPERIOR BLACK TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
Extra cloth.
BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
Suitable for Traveling.
REAL BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS,
IMITATION BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POPULAR TRADE.
ENLARGEMENT OF BUSINESS.
JOHN CLARKE having completed the extension of his store, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., will open the new departments on Wednesday next, the 3d inst., with a large and splendid assortment of real laces and rich Paris embroideries, in collars, sets, bands, flouncings, mantillas, coiffures, veils, &c., &c., many of which are of the newest and most beautiful designs yet exhibited, and having been bought recently at a great reduction, will be offered at prices much below the cost of importation.
Broadway and Bleecker-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine-class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At $8, $10 and $12 each,
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS!
Six Cases
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At 50 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

CHEAP MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER,
In every variety of material and design.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 20 and 22 Barclay-street, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have reduced their immense stock of silks to such prices as to insure an immediate sale. Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS,
New in shape and beautiful in quality,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At $8 each.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

STELLA AND PRINTED SHAWLS
Will be offered on Monday, the 1st,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS
Will be offered on Monday, the 1st inst.,
MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.
Valenciennes laces of extra quality; also Valenciennes point l'aiguille and Brussels sets, just opened—new styles.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
At less than cost to import, may be bought of
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old number 60) Canal st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.
Fresh importation of black lace goods, in mantillas, shawls, points, capes, coiffures, barbes and veils. Very cheap. PETER ROBERTS & CO.

CHANTILLY LACES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and Flounces of a superior make and finish. Also point a'guille Capes, Collars, Sets, Coiffures and Barbes unequaled in style, and just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 98 John-st. and No. 720 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER
PALM LEAF HATS!
PALM LEAF HATS!!
SHAKER HOODS!
SHAKER HOODS!
By the case or dozen.
Just received, and low for cash, at
No. 316 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
Also, a general stock of choice STRAW GOODS, MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

FINE ARTS.

WEIR'S GREAT PICTURE.
THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A. D., 1620.
Now on view at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and [illegible] for all the States, No. 1[illegible], [illegible]. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, [illegible], &c., procured by J. B. N.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent young woman as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can take the entire charge of the dining-room. First class references. No objection to a respectable boarding-house. Also, by a very neat Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a child from its birth; will be found willing and obliging; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT TIDY girls situations in the City or country, one as cook in a private family; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, understands meats and poultry, does up linens in style, wages $8 a month. The other is a good chambermaid and nurse, does the cutting or chamber work of a private family, no objection to the country for the Summer, wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 136 East 23d-st. two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced servants—cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families and Summer boarding-houses, may be engaged immediately at MANNING'S Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, where employers can always find a superior selection of servants of different nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTEStant woman, of long experience, for housework in a small family or chamberwork, thoroughly understands her business, willing and truthful, highly recommended by the family where she lived 4 years. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 7th-av., near 24th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do the sewing. Can make gentlemen's shirts, do plain and fine sewing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 56 South 2d-st., near 4th-st., Williamsburg, Brooklyn. In the country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTEStant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for one week at her present situation, No. 130 9th-av. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the country either as coachman or farmer. Understands thoroughly the care and management of horses, and all kinds of farm work. Can produce good reference. Address Box No. 1,949 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTEStant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by a Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress alone. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would engage by the month as seamstress, or by the week; can be seen at No. 27 Pearl-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH SEVENTEEN YEARS of age, a situation in a wholesale establishment, where by merit and diligent attention to business he may rise. Address T., *Times Office.*

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, understands her business; no objections to take care of growing children. Call at No. 237 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a healthy and respectable young woman who is qualified in every respect; to be seen, till suited, at No. 405 2d-av., north of 24th-st., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse, in a respectable family. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 7 Elizabeth-st., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as cook or laundress; good City reference if required; no objections to go to the country. Call for one day at No. 103 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress or chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 417, 6th-av., back floor.

TO LAWYERS AND LITERARY MEN.—A French gentleman, graduate of the University and of the School of Law of Paris, who speaks and writes English and Spanish, would make himself very useful to persons wishing to translate scientific or literary French works. He would be very useful to lawyers having business in Paris, by his acquaintances there. Address PH. R., *Daily Times* office.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS IN City and country cannot fail to get suited this day, from as smart, respectable and experienced class of servants as can be found in this City, and with good references, at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., late 7th-av. No effort spared to secure the best and most reliable. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN TO take charge of the laying department in an extensive rope manufactory in Cincinnati, Ohio. None need apply for the situation unless the best recommendations can be given as to ability, &c. Must be a practical hand, and understand his work, and not afraid to take hold of it. Such a man will find a good situation, constant employment and good wages, on application to CHAS. BELLOWS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, to go to the country, to have the entire charge of three children, the youngest one six years old. She must be a good seamstress, with unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 13 Boorman place, 23d-st. from 9 to 3.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a stationery store; one who has some knowledge of the business, and is honest, energetic and capable; must be well indorsed. Address HODGES, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; one capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, with City references. English or Scotch preferred. Call from 9 to 1 o'clock, at No. 44 West 11th-st., first house west of University-place.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A time-keeper for a saw-mill, and two conductors for a country road. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—FANCY JOB COMPOSITOR, A DEcided genius, and well versed in City work, and a first-class hand pressman, are wanted by JOHN A. GRAY, No. 16 and 18 Jacob-st. None other need apply.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE in a clothing establishment, that can board at home, and bring the best of reference. Apply at 79 Cherry-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who inclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & Co., Sandown, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—C. MASON'S BOWery office is removed to No. 259 Bowery, near 4th-st., where the business will be conducted as usual in connection with the office at No. 14 Sixth-avenue. Girls will be supplied with situations 3 months for 50 cents.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—MRS. RICHARDS WOULD INform her friends and the public that she has taken a new house, at Rye, the residence of A. D. Gove, for a few select boarders. The location is unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of the residence of some of the most influential citizens of New-York, convenient to sea-bathing, &c. Application on the premises.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let second story front room and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and lady. The house is pleasantly situated, near Washington-square, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Address T. B., Box No. 2,447 Post-Office.

BOARDING—WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' OF the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Single gentlemen wishing a select and pleasant home can apply at No. 63 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate for single or double rooms.

BOARDING—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or for four single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms, can be secured in a private family, by calling at No. 190 West 15th-st., near 8th-av. Good reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have pleasant accommodations and good board in a small American family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,049 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF REfinement and New England habits, can be accommodated a few select boarders. Location, 15th-st. Inquire of Mr. EASTON, at Chittenden & Co.'s, Park-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen can obtain a very pleasant room and board, with gas and bath, of Mrs. H. M. HURD, No. 173 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT PARLOR and bedroom can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No. 3,071, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford-st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS partial board in Jersey City, in a nice, quiet place, situate about ¼ hour's walk from ferry. Address FRONT-STREET, box No. 1,293 Post office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, to let at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 13 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries.

PLEASANT ROOMS—ON THE SECOND AND third floors, to be obtained with board, by applying at No. 21 West [illegible]-st. The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE [illegible] Hotel at Yonda(?), Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and is the resort of the [illegible] Yonda is on the Central Railroad, [illegible] hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the [illegible] o'clock evening train, and reach Yonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine hunting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and airy. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 11 Wall-st., 4th-story.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer months, on the Hudson River, not over one and a half hours from the City, by railroad, for a small family. Two good rooms, and plain and substantial fare, will be required. Address W. S. & CO., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS with the use of a stable and carriage-house, can be had in Norwalk, Conn., from the 15th of June. House large and grounds well shaded, and extensive [illegible] preferred. Apply to L. CHAPMAN, Jr., No. [illegible] Wall-st., for further particulars.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the [illegible]. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL, CHAS. STEPHENS.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY in a new house, have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen; location very accessible, and to gentlemen wishing good quarters and home comforts the opportunity is a good one. Apply at No. 725 West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av. Best of reference given and required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character, a pleasant room, with board. None need apply excepting those willing to give references of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. [illegible] 28th-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PARTY OF four or six gentlemen may obtain a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with every desirable convenience. A suite of rooms on first floor, suitable for a family; also, two single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives, can obtain neatly furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. [illegible] 40th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, by applying immediately.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A GENTLEman and his wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board, in a quiet family—location pleasant. Inquire at No. 216 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH PARtial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place.

HOTELS.

CARD.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.—As there is a report circulating throughout the country that we have advanced our prices to $3 per day, we take this method to inform the traveling public that we shall continue to keep as good an Hotel as can be kept in this City, at our usual charge of $2 50 per day, and that we intend to oppose, as we have heretofore done, all combinations in advance hotel rates. SIMEON LELAND & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DESIRABLE BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.
WOODLAND PARK,
SOUTH OF FORT WASHINGTON, HUDSON RIVER.
This well-known and magnificent property, late the residence of Hickson W. Field, Esq., with 50 acres of pleasure grounds on the banks of the Hudson River, will be ready for the accommodation of boarders in a few days. The mansion is situated on an airy and picturesque eminence, commanding a beautiful view of the river Hudson, and within 45 minutes' ride from the Chambers-st. depot, with facilities for reaching it by railroad, steamboat or stage almost at all hours. Application for terms of board, &c., can be made at the City residence of the lessee, No. [illegible] Irving-place, or on the property. References:
J. W. MITCHELL, Esq., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.
WISNER H. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway.
FRANCIS HOPKINS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—An Exhibition at the Institute, Washington, near Concord-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, on which occasion Gen. S. F. Cary, P. M. W. P., of Ohio, and other distinguished members of the National Division are expected to address the audience. The occasion will be enlivened with several favorite odes and songs, by the well known leader of the Abbot(?) [illegible] William H. Oakley, Esq. Exercises to commence at [illegible] o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at Sexton's(?) [illegible] No. 14 Beekman-st.; J. W. Kellogg's, [illegible] West Broadway; William H. Armstrong, [illegible] Nassau-st.; T. Edgerley, No. 132 Spring-st.; [illegible] No. 449 Hudson-st.; Leonard Hill, No. 100 [illegible], New-York; Alexander Campbell, Pearl and Sands sts., Brooklyn, and of the members of the Order generally. By order, THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration, will meet at room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are earnestly requested to attend.

JAMES E. STEERS,	Special Committee.
ED. C. McCONNELL,	
JAMES GRIFFITHS,	
HIRAM CORWIN,	
LORGAN L. HARRIS.	

WILLIAMSBURG.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF the Universalist Sunday School will be celebrated by appropriate exercises on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at the Odeon, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets and programmes may be obtained at Messrs. CARPENTER'S Stores in Grand, corner 5th, or in South 3d-st. at BENEDICT BROS'. book store in 4th-st., and at the door on that evening.

ANTIOCH LODGE NO. 34, A. F. A.—THE members of the above Lodge will hold a public presentation in Hope Chapel on next THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, when the following popular speakers, with others, will address the meeting: Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Rev. Mr. DOWLING and A. W. ANDREWS, Esq. Tickets of admission 25 cents, to be had at the door. O. U. F.'s are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON KANSAS.—A LECTURE DEscribing the Agricultural, Mineral and Commercial Resources of Kansas, will be delivered by MAX GREENE, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3. Mr. GREENE is author of a popular book on Kansas, and was for years the comrade of Kit Carson on the plains and among the Rocky Mountains. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. APPLETONS, LOCKWOODS, FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

STATIONERY.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale, remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and medicinal point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

IT IS NONSENSE TO SAY THAT NO ONE needs a stimulant. Some natures require it. Such is the opinion of the great Majendie, and so said Sir Astley Cooper. Now the purest, the mildest, the most conservative of all stimulants is CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT has so intimated, and experience proves the fact. Warehouse No. 43 Broadway. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, at the best wine in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. [illegible] Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April [illegible], 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for revision and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the [illegible] day of May to the [illegible] day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make application, except on account of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open, will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors for any such omitted period.

F. W. [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible] BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—[illegible] would like an interview with some good real estate agent, with an unknown heavy capitalist. Address F. [illegible] this office.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship America, from Liverpool on the [illegible] ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news from Europe is three days later. It is announced that the Spanish squadron, destined to operate against Mexico, had sailed from Cadiz with a large body of troops, but strong hopes are entertained that the negotiations now pending at Madrid will have a favorable termination. It was reported [illegible] that the dispute was actually settled. The British House of Commons have voted a marriage portion of £40,000 and an allowance of £8,000 to the Princess Royal on the occasion of her marriage with the Prince of Prussia. Ministers have [illegible] a formidable opposition as was anticipated. The news by this arrival has no [illegible] importance.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool [illegible], arrived at this port last night. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the [illegible] at Quebec.

Among the Foreign appointments known to have been made are: Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, Minister to Berlin; Henry C. Murphy, of New-York, Minister to the Netherlands; Isaac R. Diller, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen; Wm. Thompson, of New-York, Consul to Southampton, and Gabriel G. Fleurot, of New-York, Consul to Bordeaux.

The American National Council assembled at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, and transacted some preliminary business. At an informal meeting of the delegates in the morning, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. Anthony Kennedy, Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, Hon. R. W. Thompson, and Hon. Austin Baldwin, consented to address the Council during the session.

The New-Hampshire Legislature will assemble to-day. It is thought that Daniel Clark, of Manchester, will be chosen U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Bell, deceased.

The Municipal election at Canandaigua, yesterday, resulted in the success of the entire American ticket.

We publish this morning an interesting sketch of the proceedings on the occasion of the celebration at Boston of the two hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, a brief account of which we received by telegraph and published on Tuesday morning. Letters were received and read from Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, and speeches were made by several eminent gentlemen.

The steamship Louisiana, running between New-Orleans and Galveston, was burnt in the harbor of the latter place on Saturday morning last. Eleven persons are known to have perished, and Col. [illegible], U. S. A., and 21 others, are reported to be missing.

Twenty-five men were, yesterday, commissioned by the [illegible] Commissioners as a special force for the protection of Quarantine at Seguine's Point. They were placed under command of Captain Walling, who was instructed to proceed without delay to the point designated. Comptroller Flagg, on Monday next, will be ready to pay policemen the amount due them up to the 27th of May, by orders of the Metropolitan Commissioners. Spicy notes on this subject were exchanged, yesterday, between Mayor Wood and President Draper.

The German meeting, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of those who asked the Mayor to speak at Volks-Garten, last evening, did not take place. It was postponed to some evening next week.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Recorder of the City delivered a remarkable charge to the Grand Jury. He dwelt at length on the great increase of crime in the City, and on the inefficiency of the present partisan police. He referred, in severe terms, to the disorganized state of the Municipal Government and to the efforts which members of that Government were making to override all law. Laws, he said, must be obeyed, until they are repealed, or pronounced unconstitutional by the Courts. He called their attention to that section of the Revised Statutes which makes the conspiracy of two or more persons to defeat or obstruct the ends of justice, a misdemeanor, and very strongly hints, without saying it, at a fit subject for their presentment. He drew the attention of the Jury to the new License law, and, while seeming to reprehend some of its features, said that it must be obeyed. The consideration of the election laws gave him occasion to make some stringent remarks on the way in which elections were now influenced by organized bands of ruffians. The disgraceful condition of Eldridge-street Prison was also brought before the notice of the Grand Jury.

The remains of the late Theodore Banks, President of the Corn Exchange, were conveyed yesterday from his late residence, No. 51 Seventh-street, to Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was performed by Rev. Dr. Price, although it appeared from the address delivered by the Rev. Dr., that the deceased was not of that denomination, nor, indeed, of any, but [illegible] in part of all. The body was followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York commenced their annual communication last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Very little was done beyond the delivery of the Grand Master's address, and the presentation of the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. The communication will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Germans held their great Spring festival yesterday, at Yorkville, and had a remarkably good time. They were visited by the Mayor, Chief of Police, and other officials. His Honor addressed them in a flattering and acceptable speech, drank lager-bier at their invitation, and made himself very popular with them.

Mr. Morton kept his force of one hundred carts and men at work yesterday in removing ashes and garbage from the twelve Wards which he has taken under his special supervision since annulling the contracts for cleaning them. A few additional streets of the First Ward were also cleaned yesterday. The work is progressing well.

A business meeting of the members of Dr. Cheever's Church was held last evening. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to propose amendments to the standing rules of the Church made a number which will be called up for action at the next annual meeting.

A majority of the Excise Commissioners addressed a letter, yesterday, to the Corporation Counsel, asking his opinion as to their duties and powers under the new law. They desire more particularly to be informed whether the Common Council or Board of Supervisors are compelled, or not, to provide them with a meeting place and order payment of their expenses.

John O'Brien, who was stabbed in the abdomen last Sunday morning, in West, near Dane-street, died yesterday morning at the Hospital. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

A young man named John McLean, was arrested in this City yesterday, charged with being a fugitive from Beverly, Mass., where he has been indicted for the murder of one Mary Norton, some months since.

Later news from Salt Lake states that Brigham Young is driving all the "Gentiles" out of the Territory. Judge [illegible], the United States Marshal, the Surveyor-General and his family, and a large number of other persons, had been obliged to leave.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the writ of habeas corpus issued by [illegible] to bring the United States Marshal, and other prisoners to this city for trial, had been obeyed. The hearing of the case was adjourned for one week. It is thought that the prisoners will be discharged, but this will not prevent their indictment by the Grand Jury of Clark County, and their subsequent arrest.

No further trouble has occurred in Washington. From advices received yesterday, it is probable that the number of killed and wounded is not so large as represented during the excitement of the occasion; but the list is sufficiently formidable, and comprises, unfortunately, a number who were innocent of participation in the disgraceful scenes which called for the interference of the military. The election resulted generally in favor of the Democratic ticket.

The New-Orleans Municipal Election, on Monday, resulted in favor of the American ticket—no opposition being offered.

What Are We Coming to?

When in the month of December, 1851, the European steamer brought us the tidings of the overthrow of the French Republic, the universal American nation set up a chorus of mingled lamentations and self-congratulations. We were very sorry for the French people. We had not forgotten, we could not forget, the noble services they had rendered our country in the days of its infancy. The magnificent echoes of the Marseillaise had not died out of the memory of our hearts. The splendid promises of 1848 had hardly faded quite away upon the political horizon. It was hard for us to believe that of a Past so chequered indeed, yet so brilliant and so inspiring, nothing, absolutely nothing, was left. We could not choose but weep over the fallen freedom of the most civilized and the most chivalric of nations.

"Men were we, and must grieve when even the shade
Of that which was great had passed away."

Yet what else could we have expected after all? For the French with all their civilization knew little of law! They were forever oscillating between the extremes of military repression and of brutal license, between the "days of September" and the 18th of Brumaire; it was but natural then that upon the fearful barricades of June the massacres of December should follow. We might have predicted it all when we heard of armed mobs marching upon the Hotel de Ville to insist on a change in the Constitution. How could a Republic be firmly established in a country in which the first principles of Republican Liberty were so little understood?

No city of France, no city of Europe indeed, could compare with Paris, in regard to the general intelligence of its population. There, the press had for years been more free; there, public instruction had for years been more thoroughly organized than in any other capital of the Continent. Political questions had been discussed in the journals, in the colleges, in the public assemblies of Paris, with an earnestness, a brilliancy, an impassioned eloquence, a profound interest which could not be too highly rated. And yet in Paris factions could be organized, within the very bosom of the republican party itself, for the overthrow of obnoxious institutions, and for the modification of objectionable laws by force. The "final argument of kings" could there be advocated as the fitting first appeal of freemen. What wonder then that France should fall from her proud height? What wonder that her liberties should vanish away so suddenly at the voice of the usurper's cannon?

Thus we explained to France the origin of her misfortunes, while we condoled with her over their severity. We, free and fortunate Anglo-Americans, trained in the practice of liberty, could not quite suppress a thrill of natural self-satisfaction when we contrasted our state with that of our ancient allies over the sea. To us freedom was native; we were to its manner born. Frenchmen framing a Constitution appeared to us (we couldn't help it) somewhat as Germans boxing might to the "champion of England." They were meddling with matters they did not understand, and one couldn't be surprised that no good came of it.

But if our premises were right—if the ready resort to violence for the determination of political questions be indeed an indication of national unfitness for freedom, and a sure prognostic of the impending fall of free institutions, what are we to say for ourselves just at this juncture of our national history?

Two years ago it became a matter of great political interest whether the inhabitants of an American Territory, as yet unorganized, should decide for or against the incorporation of the institution of Slavery into their systems of social order. When they were assembling according to the forms of law to decide this point, a horde of their fellow-citizens from a neighboring State rushed in with fire and sword to drive from the polls all persons who proposed to vote in a sense unfavorable to the views of the intrusive army. The invaders triumphed—and the Territory was organized and brought within the area of the American Republic by *force*, and *force* alone. Put Normandy for Kansas, and Picardy for Missouri, and what should we have said of the significance of such a fact? Substitute for the names of Atchison and Stringfellow those of Barbès and Blanqui, and what comments should we have heard upon the impossibility of real Republicanism outside of the "Anglo-Saxon" race!

The violent conquest of Kansas became matter of Congressional investigation. In the course of the discussions to which it gave rise, pistols and bludgeons were used in the place of arguments and votes, and the country was convulsed by the tidings that such scenes were enacting in the Halls of Congress as have never disgraced any deliberative body of Frenchmen since the bayonets of the first Bonaparte drove the Directory from their seats. Put the bludgeon of Brooks into the hand of Raspail, and the venerable De Broglie into the seat of Sumner, and how would our "Anglo-Saxondom" have rung from the Atlantic to the Gulf with eloquent denunciation of the untameable Gallic temper, as reckless now as in the days of old Papirius of the ivory staff and of the Senatorial beard!

If these instances of lawless brutality stood out in conspicuous isolation upon our recent annals, they would still be portents upon which no thinking man could look unmoved. But, so far is this from being the case, that we are actually growing familiar with the anarchy, which in all other times, and in all other countries, has been the sure herald of despotism. Outrages which, if they occurred in [illegible] or France, would be chronicled as the dreadful precursors of revolution, are [illegible] in our journals as "riots," and forthwith dismissed from our thoughts with the "mysterious disappearances," "disgraceful transactions" and "awful conflagrations" of the week.

The insolent attempt of a petty official of a Federal Court to override the legal authority of a great State, only affords an opportunity for silly and stupid declamation against those makers of all mischief, the "Abolitionists." And the repetition in the streets of Washington, by a mob of so-called "Americans," of the proceedings which have made the name of "Border-Ruffian" historical, will not, in all probability, excite much more attention than the mysterious question of the identity of a murdered woman at Newburg, who seems to have been the female Dromio of half her sex.

Yet it will be difficult to find, in the reddest history of Red Republican France, a more sanguinary page than has just been inscribed by the Baltimore "Know-Nothings" among the records of American liberty. An organized body of men, convinced that the municipal elections of a neighboring city are likely to terminate in a way unsatisfactory to themselves, proceed to arm themselves, take the railway train, transfer themselves to the scene of the elections, and forthwith begin a furious assault upon the voters at the polls. Under the shadow of the Capitol itself, and in the streets of a city which bears the name of the impartial founder of the American Republic, these men emulate the ferocity of the *poissards* without their picturesqueness, and rival the inhumanity of the *Septembrizeurs*, without their excuse of ancient wrongs and inspired frenzy.

Of course this madness can only result for the moment in the utter discomfiture and condign punishment of the scoundrels who have brought this fresh disgrace upon our national character. Even Mr. Pierce would have recognized an imperative distinction between the license of mob invasion in Kansas and the license of mob invasion in Washington. And Mr. Buchanan, from whom we continue to hope for justice in the graver case, is not likely to pass over the lighter one without specific action.

But the significance of the outbreak is too coherent with the meaning of many a previous incident in our recent history not to make us pause with some anxiety before it. Let our readers project this atrocious villainy upon the distant plane of France, and ponder a little what such things indicate of the Future, when they show their ugly shape along the nearer horizon of our native land.

Gen. Walker Once More.

In his speech the other night, Gen. Henningsen expressed an anxiety to place his conviction upon record that William Walker was one of the most remarkable men of the age in which he lived. No one could expect that Henningsen would mention the name of his late superior except to eulogize his genius. We shall not find fault with Gen. Henningsen for maintaining that Walker is the greatest statesman or the greatest military leader of the day, but he goes rather too far when he intimates that the American public is incapable of forming a correct opinion on the subject. The General, alluding to those who have disparaged Walker's military merits, says that, "if they were Washingtons or Napoleons they are not in possession of facts enough to enable them to judge correctly in the premises." General Henningsen forgets how diligently Walker, through his agents, circulated his own version of every incident connected with the history of this Nicaraguan war. Every circumstance that told in his favor was exaggerated and published from one end of the Union to the other. He was a demigod, according to these accounts, and the Regenerator of Central America. The columns of his special organ, *El Nicaraguense*, teemed with fulsome details of his victories—real or supposed. According to this authority, he never lost a battle, and his course, as head of the Republic, was marked throughout by the most masterly displays of Statesmanship. The same story was repeated over and over again by agents interested in the fillibuster cause. The story was repeated when Walker and the remnant of his army had only to choose between starvation and Costa Rican bayonets. It was false from first to last—false in every particular. For now, after the bubble has burst, where do we find any traces of this great government of William Walker, except in some few towns and villages plundered and destroyed, and in the bones of three thousand American citizens rotting beneath the blazing sun of the Tropics! These are facts, and they are quite sufficient for the American people to form their own judgment of the wisdom or the folly of Walker's acts. They have seen him at the outset successful beyond his most sanguine hopes, and they have watched his policy from that time to the day when he was driven from the country he has so terribly misgoverned. They know that, with all his advantages, he has utterly failed in the high mission with which he was intrusted, and entailing, as that failure has done, incalculable misery and suffering upon tens of thousands, it is enough to condemn him.

We cannot imagine it possible for any sane man placed in Walker's position to commit more unpardonable blunders than those which have marked the career of our Nicaraguan hero. A man of Destiny, as in his egotism he loved to be called, his chief destiny seems to have been to entail upon himself and his deluded followers the odium and ridicule of the world. The pompous decrees with which he inaugurated his reign in Nicaragua stand upon the record as a bitter satire on his professions and his acts. He cannot plead a lack of opportunity in extenuation of his failure, though such a plea under any circumstances would be inadmissible. Fortune eminently favored him. He was invited to Nicaragua, and on his arrival there he was received with open arms by a large and influential party. By a startling coup de main and at the head of only fifty followers he obtained possession of Granada with scarcely the loss of a man. Peace was almost immediately established; the Serviles—his opponents—disappeared from the political arena; Rivas was elected President, and Walker himself, as Commander-in-Chief, was the virtual head of the Republic. By no effort of his own, Fortune favored every step that he took. The Press of the United States supported him; recruits from the Atlantic and Pacific flocked in shoals to his standard, and everything combined to strengthen his position and consolidate his power. Such were his opportunities, and [illegible] he used them. By his quarrel with President Rivas, Walker plunged the country once more into civil war, and made bitter enemies of the party which had invited his aid. By the introduction of Slavery he showed how wide asunder were the objects of his Government and the wishes of the people. By usurping a Dictatorship, and trampling under foot the republican institutions of the country, he not only lost the support of every native Nicaraguan, but the sympathy of a large portion of the American public, who were disposed to regard his enterprise with favor. By revoking the Transit Company's charter, and confiscating its property, he excited the animosity of a powerful and implacable foe. He insulted the United States Government by sending Parker H. French to Washington. He quarreled with Goicouria when he knew that Goicouria had it in his power to do him an irreparable injury. He insanely declared war against Costa Rica, and raised the whole of Central America in arms against him, and, to crown the blind infatuation of his career, he played the tyrant over the men who were freely shedding their life's blood in his cause. He shot them down like dogs if they murmured—in fight after fight, when all hopes of ultimate victory were lost, and his reinforcements were stopped, he wantonly sacrificed them, and dragged them from the hospital to dash them in frantic desperation against the enemy's fortifications. In the whole of his career, from the time he first entered Nicaragua until the day he was driven from Rivas, Walker has given no evidence of possessing the most ordinary judgment. It may be said in his favor that his courage was equal to the dangers and difficulties, and his endurance to the hardships which his own folly had created. But courage is a quality which is the birthright of every Anglo-American, and we shall have degenerated indeed when its possession is considered so rare a virtue as to shield a man from the penalty due to his follies and his crimes.

In spite of the reported enthusiasm at New-Orleans—the passing excitement of a moment—we do not believe that, even among fillibusters, Walker can ever regain the confidence he has lost. His utter incapacity both as a statesman and as a military leader has been proved. He will never again find men to believe his word or rely on his integrity. If the devotion of his soldiers had been repaid with common kindness and solicitude for their welfare—if they had received any recompense for their hard-earned services—if one of the many promises held out to them had been fulfilled, Gen. Walker might again find, among our loose population, a number sufficiently reckless to be tempted or bribed into his service. But he can have no such hope. There is a tale still to be told when the two hundred and odd men left in Rivas have returned to their homes. It is a tale of misery, disease, poverty, starvation, of hopes betrayed and humanity outraged, of murder under the guise of Discipline, and of Tyranny from which every American must shrink. We have already received instalments of these horrors, but the worst is still to be revealed. For his acts in Nicaragua Walker stands beyond the reach of law, but he is still amenable to the tribunal of public opinion. We shall be much mistaken if from that public opinion he ever again receives comfort or support. False to Republican freedom, under the cloak of advancing which he obtained the sympathies of his countrymen; false to the Democratic party of Nicaragua, whose cause he has betrayed; false to his deluded followers, who, in thousands, left their free homes to perish by famine, by fever and by the sword, in order to advance his selfish ambition. Walker can only expect one verdict from an American public. Nor will he receive any sympathy from those who may be disposed to sneer at morality and hold lightly the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he stands charged. Even fillibusters will refuse to follow a man who, with the loftiest pretensions, has shown an utter incapacity to carry out any one of the many projects upon which he has embarked.

Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Difficulties.

We publish this morning a letter which defines very minutely the position of Commodore Vanderbilt in relation to Costa Rica. The connection of Mr. Vanderbilt with the great lines of ocean steamers between Europe, California and New-York, makes him, in more senses than one, a public character, and his conduct and intentions a fair subject of inquiry and comment. Public opinion, and the positive assertions of many persons who have professed an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of Costa Rica, have assigned to him a prominent position as the aid and ally of that Republic and of Nicaragua, in their efforts to throw off the yoke of fillibuster despotism. The fact that Mr. Garrison, formerly the agent of the Accessory Transit Company in California, has been the recognized purchaser and manager, in conjunction with Mr. Morgan, of the Nicaragua fillibuster steamship line, was broken up, and the popular and well-grounded belief that large sums of money have been expended by him, or under his direction, to sustain the armed immigrant invasion of Central America, has given a decided color of probability to the charges against his opponent and rival in business, the "Commodore." If that gentleman has had the prudence to refrain from all interference in the war, as a representative of the Accessory Transit Company, there is hardly a doubt that the rights of that Company, if it has rights, will take precedence of any claims which may be set up by the grantees of the Walker-Rivas Government, who have been engaged in making war upon the Central Americans.

The intended visit of General Walker to Washington is probably with a view to enforce the negotiation of the Walker-Rivas grant of the Transit Line, held by Messrs. Garrison and Morgan, against any grant which may hereafter be made by the united Republics of Central America. The Walker government, after abrogating the old charter of the Accessory Transit Company, seized all their steamers and other property in Nicaragua, and transferred them to Messrs. Randolph, Garrison and Morgan, who agreed to transport fillibusters and munitions of war in part payment for the grant. Walker must satisfy the Administration that this confiscation and grant made under his direction, were both just and necessary, and in strict accordance with the terms of the Accessory Company's charter. After establishing these points he must prove that the subsequent abrogation of his own grant by the same President Rivas, was in violation of law and right, and that the Government of Nicaragua had no power to annul it. After this he must prove that Costa Rica and Nicaragua are not at present the rightful possessors of the boats and other property which they took from the fillibusters (Messrs. Walker, Garrison and Morgan) while they were being used to convey troops and munitions of war to carry on aggressive operations against all the Central American States.

After these points are granted and established, he must next get leave from the Administration to make private war upon Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the recovery of these boats and the reopening of the Transit line by fillibusters at the point of the bayonet. That the present Administration will feel disposed to engage in war with Central America, for the restoration of the Transit Line and the steamers to Messrs. Garrison and Morgan and Walker, there is no reason to believe, more especially as Costa Rica and Nicaragua are making arrangements to reopen the Transit with American capital and under the immediate protection of our own Government. Costa Rica and Nicaragua stand ready, and will soon offer to make a special treaty with the Government of the United States for the protection of the Transit, and will guarantee all well-established rights and charters made to citizens of the United States; but this treaty must rest upon an equitable basis, and will provide equally for the rights of all the three nations upon the basis of non-intervention and suppression of piracy in every form. Great Britain would undoubtedly favor such a treaty, and would willingly become a party to it; but the national jealousy of our people will make it prudent for her to remain as much as possible in the background, and claim only for her own subjects the same rights that are accorded to citizens of the United States. Efforts will be made by the leaders of fillibusterism to persuade the Administration that a large and influential party in Nicaragua desire their return, and wish to have the Government of Walker reëstablished. That a disaffected faction does exist in Nicaragua there is not the least doubt. This party is composed of persons who latterly united their fortunes with those of Walker, and are consequently regarded as tories and traitors by their own countrymen. They are generally persons who have a large admixture of negro blood, some of them West Indians and other foreigners, who settled and acquired property in Central America.

The New-York Custom-House.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* continues to distress itself and its readers about frauds which it imagines are committed by Custom-House officials at this port, in a manner which must be marvelously distressing at this season of the year. The text, chapter and verse of its latest denunciation is, we regret to say—*Whisky*. This may account both for the extreme intemperance of the attack of our cotemporary, and also for the confusion of his ideas upon the subject he is discoursing about. The premises, as we understand the *Journal*, are that some merchant in Scotland had recently invoiced his whisky to New-York, 9d. sterling a gallon lower than to Philadelphia. Whether this was because of a change in price in the Scottish market; or because one sort of whisky was of inferior quality to the other; or that the consigner imagined the pockets of his Philadelphia friends to be deeper than those of his agents in New-York, we do not profess to know; but the conclusion is inevitable, viz., that the merchants of Philadelphia are immaculately honest, while those of New-York are, one and all, double-dyed in the wool perjurers and smugglers!

We would once more respectfully request our friends in Philadelphia, before they again give vent to bile in this direction, to be prepared with *real, and not imaginary facts*, with which to sustain their outpourings. It is all very well for an anonymous correspondent, under an irresponsible signature, to tell what he thinks he knows; but, until the *when, where and how*, are explicitly pointed out—(why should they be concealed?)—the *Journal* cannot expect to see accusations credited, or met otherwise than by a flat denial, which are so flimsily vouched for. The allegation that merchandises forwarded to New-York are sometimes invoiced abroad at their net cost to manufacturers, may be true or false, as it happens. What then? The consigner, before sending them to this country, is in that case compelled to burden his soul with the heavy crime of perjury, as he is compelled to swear that the prices of the goods are put down, not at the net cost, but at the *market value at the time of shipment*. Even then the chances are ten to one that the fraud is detected and the goods seized. We have had occasion to say before that there is no port in the country where the appraisers are stricter and more upright than they are here. Smuggling may take place any where in spite of every precaution, but the means used to prevent it by the Collector and his employees are of the most stringent and imperative character. So far from the passage of goods through the Custom-House being unusually facilitated here, as the *Journal* alleges, it is unfortunately the case that the late Secretary of the Treasury burdened this port with restrictions which cause an even unnecessary and inconvenient delay to the importer before his property can be delivered into his hands.

One statement which has been made by our irascibly jealous friends in the city of charity and universal good will, we beg leave most unambiguously and emphatically to contradict. It is that merchants are permitted to employ brokers or "entry clerks" (!) to pay their goods and swear to the entries. Only when a merchant is absent from the country, are his agents who remain behind permitted to receive his importations in the character of consignees; but, even then, the latter are compelled to give bonds to produce the future oath of the owner of the goods, so that this is always ultimately obtained. The rigmarole of the *Journal* upon this point, is all drawn from very delusive sources. A little examination in a healthier and less feverish state of mind, will convince that paper that we are not quite so black as we have been represented; that the same laws which apply to Philadelphia, are in full force here; and, if they are sometimes encroached upon, no greater favor can be shown us than to point out exactly when and where it has been done. We have never heard that Collector Redfield has deserved to be assailed, either on the score of [illegible] or [illegible]. He is every day at his desk, and performs his duties with [illegible] and fidelity. The Deputies [illegible] him, and [illegible] claims, are not novices, but [illegible] officials, who for long years, have deserved and received the applause of our merchants and of the Treasury Department at Washington. The newly-appointed Mr. Schell is a high-minded man, whose integrity has never been doubted. After the 1st of July he will have entered upon the duties of his office, and we can safely promise that, either now or hereafter, under the rule that is, or that which will be, all *specific* charges will be thankfully listened to, and every *proved* abuse be remedied. Until, however, something stronger than bilious surmise turns up, we counsel our neighbors to prosper as they may, in spite of the freezing up of the Delaware in Winter, and to hold their peace. If time should hang heavy on their hands, the contrivance of a decent device, instead of the wretched one with which they have adorned the new penny, may prove a source of recreation.

Personal.

Mr. H. F. Gardner has accepted the proposition made by the Boston *Courier*, to pay $500 to any spiritual medium [illegible] imparted to the spirits, who will read a single word in English, written inside a book, or sheet of paper, who will tilt a piano without touching it, or cause a chair to move a foot.

Hon. Robert Rantoul paid a visit to the Massachusetts Legislature last week, and received the congratulations of many friends. The venerable gentleman was twenty-four times elected to represent the people in the State Legislature, in both branches, and is the oldest living member of the Legislature. He is in his seventy-ninth year.

Among the noted Clergymen in attendance upon the Anniversaries in Boston, were Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Philadelphia; Rev. Drs. [illegible], Henry W. Bellows, and E. H. [illegible], of New-York; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn.

Col. Duryea, of the National Guard has lost, in the suit brought against the Guard by Mrs. [illegible], for damages for the death of her child and injuries to herself, occasioned by a stray shot during a parade at Kingston in 1856. The Jury gave Mrs. [illegible] $[illegible].

There is still another mysterious disappearance up the river—a young lady named Tuttle, who has been missing from her home in Ashland, Greene County, for a fortnight. On Saturday, fifty men were in search of her.

Mr. George Peabody has returned to Massachusetts from his Southern and Western tour. He will return to Europe, probably about the middle of August.

J. M. Sturtevant, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New-Albany, Ind., has accepted the Secretaryship of the American Tract Society.

Dr. [illegible], the Buffalo culprit, has been put on duty in the Auburn Prison Hospital. It is said that he paid his lawyers $[illegible].

Ole Bull is meeting with much success in his tour east of Boston.

The Sandy Hill *Herald* relates that a gentleman residing in the town of Granville, Washington County, died recently, and willed his wife a handsome sum, stipulating in his will that in case she again married the sum was to be doubled!

Mrs. Emerson, the strong-minded woman, who came near being lynched, in South Carolina, has appeared in Virginia, where she is not lynched.

Obituary.

Joseph Brennan, one of the Editors of the New-Orleans *Daily Times*, died last week, at the age of [illegible]. He was formerly connected with the newspaper press in this City, and afterwards with the New-Orleans *Delta*. Mr. Brennan was born in the north of Ireland, in 1828, educated in Cork, and joining in the ultra-republican movement headed by John Mitchel, in 1848, brought so much ability to it as to recommend him to the watchfulness of the Government. He was compelled to flee, and at the close of 1849 arrived in New-York.

Mr. Marshall's Benefit.

The complimentary benefit to Mr. Marshall, of the Broadway Theatre, takes place to-night at the Academy of Music, and the merits of the occasion certainly call for a generous response. The programme offered is one of rare excellence. A dramatic performance by first-rate artists, an entire performance of the opera of "Trovatore," by Max Maretzek's unrivalled troupe, with Gazzaniga, Brignoli, Amodio, &c., in the leading rôles, and a vaudeville performance by the best members of the French Vaudeville Company of New-Orleans. These are the inducements which Mr. Marshall holds out, in addition to his other claims, which we are certain will not be forgotten on this occasion.

Arrest of a Fugitive Charged with Murder.—A young man named John McLean was arrested in Courtlandt-street yesterday by Officer [illegible] of the Third Ward. McLean, it appears, is charged with the murder of Henry Norton in [illegible], Mass., some time since. It is said that he was not long since tried on the same charge and acquitted, whereupon he left the State. But other facts having been since brought to light, the matter was brought up in a new phase, and McLean again indicted. The accused was locked up to await a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

Interesting to Lawyers and their Clients.—The Circuit Court Calendar will be taken up in Brooklyn to-day immediately after the impanneling of the Grand Jury, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, by Judge [illegible]. Judge Smith, of the Seventh Judicial District, will hold a Special Term in the County Court Room. On Thursday there will be held Circuit Court in Session, when 40 causes will be called. Judge [illegible] seems determined to clear the Calendar this Term.

Marine Matters.

Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, April 23.

We have to inform you that the bark *Milford* is progressing in her discharging, and from what we can observe a good part of her cargo is damaged. She has the appearance of being much strained. The ship *Antoinette* sailed for the Chincha Islands yesterday. The ship *Hound* is all ready for sea, but is detained for want of men to complete her crew. The ship *Sea Ranger*, from Boston for Valparaiso, arrived here in distress. Four days out from Boston, and when on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream she encountered very heavy weather and sprung her fore and mainmast, bowsprit, lost fore and maintop-gallant masts and jibboom, lost five topsails, jib and flying jib; the cargo also shifted during the gale, but the hull of the ship is no way damaged.

By letter to Howard Walter, Esq.

St. Thomas, Monday, May 11.

The brigantine *Australia*, of Wiscasset, Captain Babcock, from Rio Grande, bound to Falmouth, with a cargo of hides and horns, arrived here yesterday, with loss of sails, &c., and in want of provisions; had been out 70 days, and experienced very heavy weather. Will be repaired in the course of eight or ten days.

Obstruction in Broad-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We are a great people and we do very many queer acts—we widen streets where there is n't any very pressing necessity, and we no sooner get them widened than we do our best endeavor to obstruct them in every possible and preposterous manner.

Front, Water and Pearl streets, the paradise of groceries and dirt, we had long ago given up as utterly impassable by pedestrians whose lives were not fully insured, but Broad-street we still had hopes for, until of late. Some five or six "big dealers" have now located there, and constructed wharves, [illegible] wharves, in front of their stores, whereupon they constantly move barrels and casks, [illegible]

At present I should advise any man who has a wife and family, and whose life is not insured, desiring to reach the Battery from the Custom-House, to take a Wall-street stage, a Brooklyn ferry boat, [illegible]

[illegible]

A PUBLIC [illegible].

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

A VISIT TO SEGUINE'S POINT.

Staten Island Sentiment—What the Oystermen Object to—How a Few are Resigned, and What All Dread—A Panic, and Large Farms for Sale—The New Boundary Line.

The police force of twenty-five men were ordered to accompany the workmen to Seguine's Point last evening. Possibly the orders were obeyed, though the men showed some reluctance on account of the incomplete arrangements of the Commissary's department. They evidently do not relish carrying each one his own bed and blankets, tin pot and cooking utensils—for cook they must, and "take their turn about" at that, if they get anything to eat in the enemy's country. And then they will have to spend some time in putting up a shanty, where all will bunk in together. [illegible] tents, or marquees, would be much more comfortable, our Metropolitan policemen say.

A VISIT TO STATEN ISLAND.

The Quarantine Commissioners, backed by the authority of the State, have determined to put the temporary hospital at Seguine's Point. The people of that portion of Staten Island which comes to a point on the east side of Princes' Bay, and (from the old farm which once claimed it among its possessions is called Seguine's) backed by nobody knows how many people, and the authority of [illegible], have determined that their coast shall not be the site of a fever hospital, either temporary or permanent. This question was settled some two months ago, but wouldn't stay settled over 48 hours. And to-day, though both parties are equally determined, it is as much a question as ever, whether Seguine's Point will or will not be the site of a fever hospital. Hearing that there had been shore burning at the hands of [illegible], that a bridge on the road, leading to the Point, had been broken down to prevent access to it, and, moreover, that the Commissioners were preparing to land the materials for the construction of the shanties, under the guard of a strong Police force,—we, that is to say, a reporter of the TIMES, on Monday, went down to scour the Island, and in the course of a couple of days and a night, to discover how Staten Island sentiment bore upon the enterprise. Part of our task was very handsomely accomplished. The scouring was done by a heavy rain that poured down from the clouds, as if what little they contained were suddenly set at liberty. It flooded the roads, swelled the little ditches into rivers, made lakes of the ponds, [illegible], and a weary day generally of Monday. Nor was Staten Island sentiment any less abundant than the rain. That we might not see Seguine's Point, as the current scandal says that our honored Governor did, only from the windows of a tight carriage, we surrounded the Island, taking the boat through the Kill Van Kull, and the Sound, to Rossville, and thence by open carriage through Tottenville, and many winding roads to the Point.

We were surprised to see what a population was packed away on this southwestern corner of the Island. Instead of a country unpossessed and uninhabited, as one might judge from reading the accounts that have been published concerning this quarter, the roads seemed to be four continued villages. The people are mostly oystermen, and well to do at that. Their houses are small, comfortable cottages, lacking nothing in neatness, lacking no rural charm. [illegible], almost every cottage boasted one or more. Vines clambered up the pillars and wreathed over the balustrades. Roses and honeysuckles, the latter in full bloom, though few roses [illegible], made them look like the houses that we read of in the weekly paper stories. Each cottage had its garden. Sometimes a lot of pasture ground besides, with a small barn. It was surprising to see how thick the signs were—"this property for sale." As sure as we came upon a house a little more pretentious than the rest, with more green ground about it and ornamented outhouses, we were sure to see that sign up. Indeed, it [illegible] all through the oyster villages as "all persons are forbid to trespass on these premises" is in the vicinity of Clifton. The prices held for such [illegible] is [illegible] low, compared with the prices they [illegible] at heretofore: the [illegible] to be panic-struck. They look upon their homes that have been so happy as doomed to yellow fever hereafter, and if there is anybody [illegible] to pay their price they want to pull up stakes and be off.

We reached Seguine's Point by turning from the main road and traveling southwestwardly something like a mile.

SEGUINE'S POINT.

Seguine's Point lies about half way between Ward's Point, which is the southwesternmost point of the Island, and the Great Kills. The sheet of water which divides Staten Island on this side from New-Jersey is known as Raritan Bay. Prince's Bay, made famous by its oysters, is nothing but a cove, lying between Seguine's Point and Ward's Point. Directly opposite Seguine's Point, to the south, is Keyport. The shore from Seguine's Point to Great Kills forms the base line of several large and beautiful farms, which reach from the shore to the main road. From Great Kills northeastward, almost to Fort Richmond, there is more than a mile's breadth of marsh and low land. There are other farm houses scattered along it. There are some cedar groves, but more of it is covered with [illegible] rendering it unfit for population. Great Kills Point has been suggested by some as a proper place for the temporary fever hospital. It is nearer to the City than Seguine's Point, but probably would have been much less objectionable to the Staten Island people as a hospital site, because, [illegible] to the farmers, the location there would be a nuisance to nobody. There are no oysters planted so far to the eastward as this, and the whole vicinity is a comparatively uninhabited tract. The humanity, however, of putting fever patients upon such a little [illegible], but a few feet above the level of the ocean on the one side, and miles of marsh on the other, would hardly [illegible]. When Seguine's Point was bought by the State under the Quarantine act, the only buildings that came into their possession were the farm-house and out-houses belonging to the Wolfe farm. These, it will be remembered, were [illegible]. [illegible] the other day as he looked at the ice-house and part of an old barn that [illegible] the Commissioners needn't be in such haste to put up their shanties—they could use [illegible] for the present. It was a strange coincidence that that very night the old barn and ice-house caught fire from [illegible], and nothing now is left of [illegible] the cellar of the ice-house and a couple of [illegible] of ground. On the same occasion it [illegible] by the same gentleman, that if the [illegible] intended to do anything this season they had better have the lumber out and get to carting [illegible]. Now all the roads that [illegible] there from the main road for a long way [illegible] private property of the owners of the [illegible]. That night, by another curious coincidence, [illegible] that forms a part of the road through the [illegible] to the shore was torn up, and the private [illegible] neighbors were the only ones left [illegible].

[illegible] from this point, one doesn't see anything [illegible] villas. In the distance [illegible] one of MAX MAERTENS [illegible] above the rest. He would con[illegible] which are bounded by the Bay [illegible], and very naturally suppose, [illegible] half a mile on each side had [illegible], it would scarcely be decent [illegible] the rest of the world to object to whatever [illegible], or the State, might choose to make of [illegible]. [illegible] a glance at the Bay itself would dis[illegible] of this conclusion. The whole face [illegible] spotted with oyster stakes, which by [illegible] mark out the plots or beds of oysters [illegible] at anchor here, and [illegible] sprinkled with small boats in which the [illegible] take up the bivalves. [illegible]

[illegible]

you'd do it if you knew the mischief you are making. If you put the buoys there where they say you're going to—if you anchor all your infected vessels off the Point, how do you s'pose we're going to escape Yellow Jack? One of my neighbors brought down Dr. HARRIS' report the other day. We sat down in the store yesterday, and looked it over. Now, according to that, the most dangerous thing in the world is to be working in the water anywhere near your infected ships."

"You do not imagine," we asked, "that the water is poisoned, do you?"

"No, not that, but there are the beds and the stuff thrown over drifting past us all the time. There's scarcely a day with us in the Summer but what the wind draws in from the ocean, giving us a southwesterly breeze. Now, that drifts everything from your anchorage ground right down upon us. The tide runs in very strong past Seguine's Point, and when it turns, it never can carry out the stuff that floats in. But our men have got to be in the water or on it all day. If there is any truth in Dr. HARRIS' report, every soul of us will have the fever before the first ship has been anchored a week there. This stuff thrown overboard from the ships will drift up through the Kill, and I don't see how anybody on the Staten Island or the Jersey side will be free."

"Well," said we, "that sounds bad, and it would be bad for you, but you haven't so many people about here as there are about the present Quarantine; and they have never suffered much there."

"True," said he; "but you remember that the present Quarantine is on the very upper part of Staten Island, and the wind drawing right across the Point has a sweep of several miles before it strikes Jersey. Here, within three miles, and exactly leeward of Seguine's Point, are some four thousand people. A little beyond that line, there's Amboy, not so much of a city as York is, it is true, but it was a city before York was; and if there is anything in catching fever, they wouldn't have it long there before you would catch it in York.

"But, that ain't all; our families live a mile from the Point, say; but we are here on the Point, and in the cove, and exposed to everything that comes drifting up from the ships. Of course we go to our homes and infect them; and you mustn't think that because we are twelve or fifteen miles from York, that there is no going between our place and yours. So long as we are able to work our boys must be running up in their schooners every day, with their oysters."

This was a new point to us, and we confessed it.

"Yes, I'll venture," said he, "you couldn't find anywhere, out of four thousand people who live out of the City, so many whose business drives them to town so often. Our boys must come right from the water where the infected bedding is all around them, and sail their boats right up to Washington Market, where everybody in town must come once a day at least. If I'm taken sick, my boy, who is nursing me, must go right into the thickest of you folks the same day, or else our business is spoiled. The fact is, you have got to put all the oystermen under Quarantine the day you throw the first bedding over from an infected ship, or, you might just as well take the bedding right to town at once. If one of the rich men who lives in a villa up towards Clifton gets the fever, he will stay at home, and his family will shut themselves in, and there is no danger to the neighbors. But lay an oysterman on his back with yellow fever, and the whole body of us have got to lie by, which would ruin us, or carry the fever right up to town. It is the foolishest thing Quarantine Commissioners could possibly do.

"But," said he, "supposing, what would be very strange, according to Dr. HARRIS' book—supposing there wasn't a man in Prince's Bay who catches the fever,—what do you suppose our oysters are worth to us ten days after your newspapers have notified the City that Dr. THOMPSON has sent an infected ship down to the anchorage?"

"Why, what is the estimated value of the oysters planted here now?" we asked.

"Oh," said he, "there's no telling; I don't doubt there's half a million dollars worth of oysters planted in Prince's Bay, and up the Kills, to-day. You understand," said he, "that all the oysters you get through the Summer, from Prince's Bay, are really Virginia oysters. Up the Sound, they have native oysters, but they are not of much account. The most that we have are brought from Maryland and Virginia in the Spring, and planted here when they are small. In our water, which is rather fresher than their native water, they get larger fast. In the Summer, or even in the Spring, we begin to take up those that we planted a year ago, to carry into market. The native oyster begins to spawn by the first of May, but all spawn later, if they have been disturbed; and so by always picking our beds, we can always give you an article in good condition any time o' year."

We asked if he took them directly to the City from the beds here?

"No; we only plant, of course in the black mud. Now, if you take an oyster right out of the mud, he looks muddy and gritty and you don't like him. So when we take them from the mud we drop them into the mouths of our little creeks—just where your infected bedding will be sure to lodge,—and let them lie for two or three days, by which time they have got washed of the mud and grit. [The oysterman did not say what we suspect is true, that lying there in perfectly fresh water, the oyster is not only washed of his mud, but of some of his vitality, and so comes to market not only clean, but plump and fat to the eye, but really bloated, from his brief exposure to water that he cannot live many days in.] "Now," said he, "I don't pretend to know whether the yellow fever poison scattered through the water would poison the oyster—I don't believe it would. But just suppose that your newspapers should say, some day next July, after telling that Alderman Stuffy had died of cholera morbus, that the Alderman ate, about a month before he died, Princes Bay oysters on the half shell; what do you suppose our business is worth then? Why, two year ago, just such a case happened. A man was said to have eaten some oysters a week or two before he died, and there was a panic right off. You had chemists examining the oysters, and Coroners sitting on them, and doctors denouncing them, and the newspapers pitching into them. You could not give away the best oysters ever raised. And it would be just so now. The first time you happened to say 'oysters' about a man who swilled himself to death after they have raised the yellow flag on the anchorage ground, there would be another panic; and the $3,000 worth I have got buried between them stakes wouldn't be worth a pair of old breeches to me. Do you wonder," said he, "that the oystermen are down on your new Quarantine?"

THE INFECTED ANCHORAGE.

The anchorage ground which is to be marked by buoys, and on which the infected fleet is to ride, is not directly in front of Seguine's Point, but some two miles to the eastward, its western limit being nearly opposite the Great Kills Point. Its southern line, of course, will be exactly on the boundary between New-Jersey and Staten Island. Now New-York has exclusive jurisdiction for Quarantine purposes over the whole of Staten Island Sound on the west of the Island—over all the waters, indeed, between Staten Island and New-Jersey, until we reach Perth Amboy. But from the longitude of Prince's Bay eastward the line of each State's jurisdiction is the line midway between the shores throughout the whole of Raritan and the Lower Bay, and New-Jersey claims that this line is to be measured half way from a line drawn from Point Comfort to the northern end of Sandy Hook. *If New-York grants this* it carries the boundary line so far north that in the whole of the anchorage ground that the buoys are to mark out, there will not be room for more than three first-class ships to ride at anchor at one time.

WHAT A PILOT PROPHESIES.

"No, Sir," said a sharp pilot with whom we talked the matter over; "three ships might anchor there together, but no more. There isn't water enough on the York side, and if they go an inch over the Jersey line, Jersey is sworn to seize them." We suggested that Jersey must be anxious to catch the yellow fever, if she committed the folly of seizing a ship-load of it while lying at anchor in the Bay.

"Very good," said he, "but under the lee of Sandy Hook she could make a much better disposition of an infected ship than to let her lie with the infection drifting each every breeze over her most populous [illegible] that in his opinion, on an emergency, Jersey would herself make of Sandy Hook the very best place which she refused to let us make of it for her." "Not," said the pilot, "that there is not water enough in the whole of this anchorage for more than three ships, but that is all the room there is where the anchorage is good. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] made [illegible] before [illegible] [illegible]

be for an anchor to hold in a stiff southeasterly blow. Off to the north-east [illegible], but the bottom is hard sand. The anchor would drag over it like a sled on a snow bank. Let Dr. THOMPSON send down twenty vessels from the boarding station, to anchor here, and if the wind comes out stiff once, unless they get over the Jersey line, you may calculate that seventeen of them will be beached. Mind that, sir, and keep your marine inspector around!"

We asked him the wind was generally through the Summer in this part of the Bay.

"Blowing right on shore from the south-east," said he, "carrying the infection right up to Eltown and Tottenville and Rossville and Perth Amboy."

"And the tide?" we asked.

"It sets in like a mill-tail past Seguine's Point. By the way," said he, "you can make any kind of a dock hold there but a solid one. Put up anything else and it will wash away, the first blow. But put up a solid one, and every man on the south side of Staten Island will tell you what will come of it; it will set the tide up, like a hundred Irishmen with their spades, just below the wharf—and in less than two months the whole of that point where the big candle factory stands will be cut off into an island, or washed away. Let any farmer ask the Legislature for permission to put out a wharf, and you will see his next neighbor up to Albany by the next boat to stop him; for he knows, if he don't, the sea will carry off the whole front of his farm."

"But about the drift from the infected vessels—won't that run out to sea on the retreating tide?"

"No," said he; "the flood tide will drive it up into those arms of the sea, Raritan River and the Kills. While the ebb will fetch it down into the coves of Keyport, Prince's Bay and the Great Kills."

"Then, how much worse," we said, "it must have been on the present Quarantine ground."

"Not a bit of it," said he. "The flood would carry some up to Gowanus, but the ebb sweeps down there from the North River so much stronger that almost everything was carried right out to sea. They had ten chances to escape such stuff along the Narrows where we'll have one, but you see what mischief the little that lodged there did them and to your City."

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

Our friend had not heard the latest news, to wit: that the boundary line between New-Jersey and New-York has been fixed—established; and that is no straight line at all, but a zig-zag, or series of straight lines, which are defined by the Commissioners in the following manner: A line drawn north and south between Prince's Bay light-house and Matagan Point of New-Jersey gives a base line, the precise point half way between the two shores being the point from which the dividing line proceeds eastward: the outside coast boundaries are determined by drawing straight lines from one headland to the other, which, on the New-Jersey side, runs as follows: From Matagan Point due east to the mouth of a creek, leaving most of Keyport Bay to the south; from Konkskunk Point to the middle of the bend midway between it and Point Comfort; and thence in a straight line to the latter point; from Point Comfort about south-east along the shore of the Highlands of Navesink by a line which would pass out to sea a little to the northward of the old Shrewsbury Inlet. Upon the Staten Island shore lines are drawn in the same manner from the light-house to Seguine's Point, and thence along the shore from one headland to the other to a point near New Creek, from which a line run due east would strike the southern shore of Coney Island. This last line describes the southern boundary of the exclusive jurisdiction of New-York, and a zigzag line run equi-distant between these shore boundaries, east, a little northerly, is the boundary line between Staten Island, New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay to the open sea—Sandy Hook being construed upon the chart as an island, is not measured from as a headland of New-Jersey; such a mode of determining the jurisdiction in question would give to New-Jersey the monopoly of all the deepest water in the bay. This improved construction will give us an infinitely better anchorage-ground than the Staten Islanders had calculated on.

Coming up the bay from our cruise yesterday, we saw the much talked-of buoys lying on the old Quarantine dock; each was a spar some 45 feet long, one-half painted black, the other Quarantine-yellow. For each an immense rock lies by it to be used as its anchor, with a hole drilled through it, to which it will be fastened by a chain. It will be interesting to watch these yellow-tipped buoys, and note just where they are anchored. We hope they will not prove a *casus belli* to our next neighbor on the west.

SOME FAVOR THE NEW PROJECT.

Staten Islanders are distinctly divided into three sets of people. First, the oystermen living along the main roads and doing business, of course, in the bays and rivers. Second, the farmers occupying lands that stretch from the main road to the coast. Third, the people who do business in New-York, and live in villas within a few miles ride of the metropolis. The oystermen, as one man, are down upon the new Quarantine arrangements, insisting that it is the destruction of their business and the peril of their lives. The villagers are scarcely more affected by the new arrangements than by the old, as Seguine's Point is not, indeed, so near them as Tompkinsville. It is only with the hope that the centre of infection may be removed entirely from their Island, that they agitate for or against Seguine's Point. The farmers on the south side, of course, object as a general thing to having their water fronts changed from wholesome bathing-places into dépôts for infected bedding, or beaches for infected vessels to be wrecked on. There are not wanting one or two however, in the immediate vicinity of Seguine's Point, who are resigned to the new order of things. They believe that the arguments of the Commissioners, that their farms, which they have only valued at $100 the acre, when cut into City lots, will fetch fabulous prices. That instead of rye and grass at a slow sale and a scant market, they can raise vegetables and fruit for an abundant market, at and about the new hospital. Quarantine, they see, made a village at Tompkinsville, and why shouldn't it to the south and eastward of Lemon Creek? Feeling thus about it, they say that the State has made up its mind, and having authority, men are fools who fight against it; and although the wind does not blow the way they wished it, they are willing to take the tide which leads on to fortune.

ARE THE OYSTERMEN SQUATTERS?

There was a story told, and we have published it once or twice, about the conflicting interests of the squatters and the farmers along the south shore. It was said that the oystermen were substantially squatters upon lands under water that the farmers own. It was said that Mr. WOLFE, of whom the State bought, had a sloop—a cat boatful—of oysters dropped into the water in front of his house; but when he went to take them up the oystermen pitched into his man SAM, and told him he was trespassing upon their rights. The neighbors say—the oystermen—that they had never heard of it; and yet it was not very unlikely. The farmers say that their southern boundary is not low water-mark, but the bank; that under an old patent somebody claims, and still collects a nominal rent for all the lands under water lying hereabout; therefore that Mr. WOLFE's title was no better than "Porgie Joe's;" that the stakes marked out every man's oyster-plot, within which no other man had a right to plant. Moreover, that from courtesy, if a farmer offered to pay for oysters taken from the front of his farm, no oysterman yet was ever so hard up as to take the money, while he never failed to let the oysters go with perfect freedom.

But to determine the boundary of this State farm on the South, we have hunted up the old deeds which describe the property. One of these deeds bears date the 29th day of August, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE the Third, (1774,) by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. Between GEORGE GARRISON, of the County of Richmond and Colony of New-York, farmer, and MARY his wife of the one part, and HENRY BUTLER, of the aforesaid county and colony, farmer, of the other part; witness, &c. This deed describes the property as part of a tract, farm or plantation that was granted by patent to LEONARD LEWIS by BENJAMIN FLETCHER, then Governor of New-York, the 17th day of June *Anno Domini*, 1697. In describing this farm (of 130 acres, more or less,) the bay is mentioned as the southern boundary, no allusion whatever being made to any right to the adjoining lands under water. Conveyances of the same property were made in 1815, 1819, 1828, 1838 and 1836.

The oystermen of Prince's Bay have been accustomed to sell and convey from one to the other quit claims to patches under water for planting oysters, which deeds have been generally acknowledged before a Justice, but there is no record in the County Clerk's Office of any of these deeds.

[illegible]

We asked the question a good many times, but we didn't find an answer. The farmers said it must have been the boys, and somebody else would get the Governor's $2,000 reward. The oystermen couldn't really tell whether the Keypporters came over and did it or not. They had understood that the DAILY TIMES' proprietors had offered $5,000 reward. They hoped the TIMES would have to pay it, and they really hoped some Jerseyman would hang for the arson. They were law-keepers themselves, they believed in law.

We asked if they thought the shanties would ever be built?

They hardly thought they would. There was something in the air that incapacitated a shanty to stand there. They thought if they were put up, say to-day, that to-night they would vanish into a thick blue smoke, and very soon after into thin air.

"But," we asked, "what if there is a large police force around?"

Their impression was that they would stand longer then,—perhaps until the State got tired of paying the bills of policemen detailed for the purpose of bolstering them up. The old barn used to be a distillery where the Schiedam Schnapps were—stored after importation. There was something schnappy in the air ever since. They didn't believe even an ice-house would stand.

Of course there is a good deal of scandal talked on the Island, but more on the north than the south side. Indeed, about Rossville the people talked a good deal louder, and more as citizens would talk, than the Lemon Creek and Blooming View people. At the first place, which is farthest off, they said they did'nt care who heard them, the thing was an outrage anyhow. The swearing men said it was an outrage, with a strong expletive before it. Others simply said it was an infamous outrage, and whoever chose to sit still and bear it, they should'nt. The south side people thought it was hard, and argued the case, but nobody anywhere threatened anything. We asked how they would treat the Commissioners if they came down. The north side people said they would like to see them try it. The south side people said they would like to give them a piece of their mind.

For instance, we asked, "How would you treat Mayor HALL?" "Well, Sir, we should ask him why they didn't take Coney Island?—why they didn't go at New-Jersey as a man always does when he asks a favor, instead of getting the New-York papers to bully New-Jersey, until any fool might have known that they couldn't get Sandy Hook?"

"Well," we said, "Mayor HALL would explain these matters. What next?"

"Well, if we got him cornered we should give him a chance to eat as many on the half shell as he could stand, and give him the best bed for the night. In the morning he should have a roast and an opportunity to say before our wife and daughters why it is that the cottages of Staten Island are any more entitled to be blown upon from the infected district than the marshes are that lie north of Coney Island."

Nobody thought that Gov. KING was to be blamed for selecting Seguine's Point, the story being current, that the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller of the State were taken down to view the premises in a close carriage, and by such an out-of-the-way, roundabout, woody path, that they were entirely justified in believing it was ten miles at least from anywhere else, and scarcely seen before except by the United States surveyors and the clam boatmen from somewhere down in Jersey.

SCANDAL AND SO FORTH.

Very respectable people, farmers, oystermen and villa-men, didn't hesitate very distinctly to assert that in their belief, the Commissioners were all the more hot for Seguine's Point, because some said they all owned property on Long Island, which a Quarantine on Coney Island would depreciate; and others said because some one of them had a private speculation in view, which would be forwarded by the purchase of WOLFE's farm. The first story, we are satisfied, is utterly untrue; the high character and standing of the Commissioners, in any less exciting times, would have quenched it at the start. As to the other, they directly affirm that while the Commissioners were pretending to labor with all zeal to persuade New-Jersey into the surrender of Sandy Hook, one of them was at the same hour urging his broker to be sure to lay hands on WOLFE's farm. The documents prove that this, too, is a fiction.

The date of the Petition of the Commissioners to the Legislature of New-Jersey is March 10. On the 12th of March the Committee of the Legislature, to whom the matter had been referred, reported that they had conferred with the New-York Commissioners, who had disclaimed any jurisdiction on the part of New-York over Sandy Hook, and asked for the appointment of a like Commission, with like powers, to treat with them. Four signed this report, and one dissented. On the 19th of March Messrs. HALL and BOWNE returned from New-Jersey, and reported unfavorably of the action of New-Jersey, leaving Mr. BRUSON behind, but with no hope of producing a change in the action of the Legislature. On the 19th of March Messrs. HALL and BOWNE went to Albany, and reported to Governor KING that Sandy Hook could not be had, and asked what step they should take next. On the 27th of March the agreement with THOS. R. LUSH for the purchase of the Wolfe farm for $23,000 was signed, and on the 1st of May the deed of the property was conveyed to the Commissioners, and the money paid.

IF THE COMMISSIONERS SHOULD KNOCK UNDER.

"But if not at Seguine's Point, where shall the temporary Quarantine be placed? and where shall the anchorage be if not where the Commissioners are expecting to establish it?" The question developed scores of skeptics. They didn't believe that Coney Island had been flatly refused yet. They hadn't the slightest idea but that New-Jersey, if approached rationally, and in a compromising spirit, would give up Sandy Hook for it. If Jersey should prove suicidal in her continued refusal, BLUNT's chart marked out exactly the spot for it on the West Bank, which lies midway between Coney Island and the Great Kills. The chart lays down one point on the Bank as "dry at very low tide." For your permanent hospital, said they, here is the place. It will cost something to make land and build the hospitals, but not so much as one season of malignant yellow fever would, running all down the Jersey coast and frightening trade away from your City. For temporary hospitals ships are very cheap now, and a few old hulks that would cost almost nothing, being anchored below the West Bank, and west of the channel, would furnish hospital room enough. Instead of an anchorage at which only three large vessels can ride together at once, and over which half the coal fleet and all the oyster fleet must pass to get to the City, and the infected vessels back to the South-west Spit, where there is ground enough and room enough, and nobody for miles away to leeward to be poisoned. It isn't half so far out of the way as the present anchorage, and is an infinitely better place for it. So it is, but unfortunately it is in New-Jersey waters, and might as well be in the West Indies for any such use that we are permitted to make of it.

A SUGGESTION.

"Say, you, Mr. Reporter," cried a conservative oysterman, as we were leaving, "I wish your papers would just hint to the Health Officer, if nothing will turn the Quarantine Commissioners from anchoring where they mean to—I wish you would just hint to the Health Officer, that the infected bedding ought never to be thrown overboard from ships anyhow. He'd ought to have an iron float, built with immense grates fixed in it, and fires burning, to be towed down by the tug that takes an infected vessel to her anchorage. Let every old rag, every piece of bedding, everything that generally is thrown overboard when they come to purify be burnt up instead. We'll risk the ashes and the smoke; say that to the Health Officer, will you?"

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

CARELESSNESS IN THE USE OF CROTON WATER.

The Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. Hargreaves & Smith.—This action was brought to recover $1,200 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff from the negligence of the defendant or his employes in letting the Croton water run in their premises. It appears from the pleadings that the plaintiffs hired a building, and relet the second floor to the defendant, keeping the first floor themselves; that on or about the 4th day of November, 1854, one of the clerks of the defendant went to the wash-basin to wash his hands, just as he turned the faucet he was called away, and left without pulling the plug at the bottom of the basin or turning off the water. Next morning the plaintiff, on opening his store, discovered that the water had leaked through the floor and damaged his goods to the extent complained of.

The defence set up—first, that the plaintiff was bound to have the waste pipes so arranged that such an accident could not occur; second, that if anybody is liable it is the owner of the building, and that under the circumstances they should have judgment.

The cause is still on.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEAU BRUMMEL

were not so neat a hat as GENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE. The fashionable world are all excited by its exquisite beauty, and the rush for them unabated. For sale (only) by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

IF YOU WANT

A paint [illegible] you can save the cost of a year's subscription to the Weekly Times or Home Journal by buying it of us. We sell it just that [illegible] below the market value. A [illegible], by purchasing china, glass, [illegible] of us.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this spring's trade, and which further will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 6,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At Oak Hall,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
Great Ready-Made
Clothing Establishment.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
(LATE ROGERS & CO.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

The new Clothing firm of ROGERS & RAYMOND, which supersedes that of ROGERS & CO., takes the field at the commencement of the Summer season, with an ample and fashionable stock, a large business connection, ample capital, a thorough knowledge of the trade, and a determination to manufacture first-class Clothing, and to sell at prices which shall command the custom of the closest buyers. Both members of the firm are practical manufacturing clothiers, have had extensive experience of the best markets and seasons for purchasing goods, and are prepared to conduct their business on a system which will enable them to manufacture cheaper, and consequently to sell cheaper than ordinary houses. The well-known premises of the firm, are among the largest in the trade, and their assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING

and furnishing goods for the summer, will be found to comprise an almost endless variety in style, sizes, materials and colors. Goods of the best description will be cut in the

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

by competent artists, and the prices in that department will range much below the usual merchant tailor rates. No effort will be spared by the undersigned to give unqualified satisfaction to purchasers.

P. L. ROGERS,
AARON RAYMOND.

TO THE RETAIL STRAW HATTERS.—WE ARE now prepared to offer, of our own manufacture, the variegated or black and white Swiss Sennette whole straw hat, feeling confident that they will be the leading style of hat for this Summer, no other straw hat presenting so many advantages to the wearer. They are not only light, durable and uncommonly durable, but being of a mottled appearance precludes the possibility of their showing the dust and dirt, which obviates the objection so often made by the wearers of straw hats. We would also beg leave to say, our stock of men's, boys' and children's hats is complete in every branch.

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 159 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $5 TO $25.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.

We sell a handsome 3 light chandelier for $7, hall lights for $2; bedroom folding brackets for 75 cents. Our whole stock, by far the largest in America, of China, glass, granite ware, cutlery and silver plated ware, at correspondingly low prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND Silver-plated ware: white Toilet Sets, $1; decorated Tea Sets, $10; cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; 3-light Chandeliers, $7; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents; Silver-plated Casters, $4 75; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4; Silver-plated Cake Baskets, $5 50.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE containing some of the most fashionable and elegant made by Marcotte, Roux & Hutchins. Also magnificent bronzes, clocks and other costly furniture. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 73 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, by H. H. LEEDS & CO.

HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR Dye, 4 shilling a box, black or brown, natural appearing colors, no rubbing off. Sold at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE MAGNETIC Telegraph Company has been removed from No. 5 Hanover-st. to No. 43 Wall-st., corner of Jauncey-court. The office is open night and day for the dispatch of messages to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal cities on the seaboard to New-Orleans. Branch offices at No. 181 Broadway, and Burton's Theatre entrance, Lafarge House.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices. Lace muslin curtains from Auction. Paper-hangings, decorations and upholstery goods at great bargains. W. O. JENKS, Nos. 458 and 460 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

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Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

DANFORTH—SNYDER.—In this City, on Monday, June 1, at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. Sidney A. Corey, HENRY T. DANFORTH to Miss EVELYN AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Thos. J. Snyder, Esq., all of this City.

HARRISON—SPERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. C. C. Fletcher, Mr. T. E. HARRISON to Miss HESTER SPERRY, daughter of H. C. Sperry, Esq., of this City.

CHAPIN—EVERGHIM.—In this City, on Monday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by His Honor the Mayor, M. HOLLEY CHAPIN to HELEN LOUISE, daughter of Jos. D. Everghim.

DARLAND—OATWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 2, in the Church of the Advent, by Rev. Abraham Bloomer Hart, SAMUEL G. DARLAND, formerly of Dutchess County, to MARY, daughter of Joseph Oatwell, of New-York.

VANDEWATER—BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 1, by Rev. Charles Kelsey, LOTT VANDEWATER, of New-York, to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of Stephen C. Bedell, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I.

DAUCHY—BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, S. THEODORE DAUCHY, of this City, to MAGGIE S. BAKER, of Brooklyn.

SHELDON—HUTCHINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, LOCIUS M. SHELDON to HARRIET E., daughter of R. J. Hutchinson.

HOYT—HUBBARD.—At Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, May 27, by Rev. J. McGiffert, PURDY B. HOYT, of this City, to Miss MARY AMELIA HUBBARD, daughter of Abijah Hubbard, Esq., of the former place.

WELLS—HUBBARD.—At Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, May 27, by Rev. J. McGiffert, HENRY C. WELLS, of this City, to Miss SARAH E. HUBBARD, daughter of Abijah Hubbard, Esq., of the former place.

FIELD—STRANG.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Sunday, May 31, by Rev. Henry A. Read, DAVID E. FIELD to HANNAH E., youngest daughter of Sackett Henry Strang, Esq., of Rye, Westchester Co.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 1, CAROLINE, [illegible] and [illegible], aged 1 year, [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] BARNES, [illegible] son of [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] funeral [illegible] at 4 o'clock [illegible]

[illegible] friends are invited to attend [illegible]

BOSWELL.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 1, [illegible] SQUARE, aged 38 years.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, [illegible] on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock precisely, from the residence of his uncle, Dr. A. Bosell, [illegible].

BROWNING.—At Hoboken, on [illegible], SAMUEL BROWNING, upwards of 60 years of age.

Funeral service at 4 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at No. 73 Washington-st. [illegible] members of Palestine and John Wilde Lodges [illegible] and friends are invited to attend.

HUNT.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Sunday, May 31, at 10½ o'clock A. M., Col. HARRY [illegible] for the last 38 years Editor of the Corrector, aged [illegible].

Funeral on Wednesday, June 3, at 2 P. M.

SILVESTER.—At Kinderhook, on Thursday, [illegible] LYDIA SILVESTER, widow of the late Francis [illegible], aged 83 years.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS! [illegible] BUT GAS FIXTURES!!!

Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, [illegible] &c., consists of the newest, [illegible] designs got up in this country. Our whole [illegible] and talents are devoted exclusively to the [illegible] manufacturing of the above goods, which we [illegible] sell, not at 50 per cent. below cost, nor at cost, but [illegible] this! At a [illegible] ADVANCE [illegible] cost.

COLT & WHEYTHART.
[illegible]

N. B.—Our Fixtures are [illegible] any pattern of plain or Gas [illegible]
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

GOUPIL & CO.,
HAVE ON EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY
F. WINTERHALTER.
To which the public are invited.
FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway, [illegible]

THREE NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS MORNING,

I.
BOAT LIFE IN EGYPT AND NUBIA.
BY WM. C. PRIME, Author of the "Old House by the River," and "Later Years."
Illustrations. [illegible]

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1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Tolor*, by Childe Harold, out of Mariner, by Imp Rowton.
2. T. and T. W. Doswell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Sir Archy.
3. James Hoyett names ch. c. *Dedelion*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. f. *Nickoline L.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. H. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Coon*, by Tally-ho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.

SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 3 year olds, $[illegible] subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.

1. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman.
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion, by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Messenger.
4. Chas. S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam Queen by Monmouth.
5. J. B. Monnot names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Cole.
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Rosanna*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Priam.
8. A. Mailliard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Dioclation*, by Umpire, out of Bud, by Henry.

TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds, $500 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $500 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.

1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Boccaccio*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
3. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. S. Forbes names b. c. *Zenoni*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Willis.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Columbia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur-de-lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.

SAME DAY—Purse, $300, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.

SAME DAY—Purse $200, mile heats.

THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1 000, four mile heats.

SAME DAY—Purse $500, two mile heats.

Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races whose money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.

Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $2. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $5.

Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New-York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 2 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-av., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Steamer, Fulton Market.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., and accompany the yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. HONE, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.

A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.

Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THURSDAY, June 4, 1857, the steamboat JOHN STYLES, chartered by the Regatta Committee, for the accommodation of non members of the Yacht Club, will accompany the Yachts in the Regatta, and will leave the foot of Spring st., at 10 A. M. precisely. A very limited number of tickets will be sold. Price $3 50, including dinner. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANNUAL YACHT RACE.—THE STEAMER THOMAS HUNT, Capt. B. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 4, leaving Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 10½ A. M., touching at foot of Spring-st., accompanying the yachts down the Bay, and returning at 2½ P. M. Fare 50 cents.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, cannon-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,

Corner of 21st st., New-York,

Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their

CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,

which they offer on the most favorable terms,

FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

This magnificent instrument, just introduced by

THALBERG,

At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.

A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ROSEWOOD PIANOS FOR SALE—A GREAT sacrifice, been taken for debt, will be sold regardless of their value, one elegant 7-octave scalloped case, with carved legs, of superior tone and finish; also, a [illegible] of the most modern style; both are fully warranted and must be sold. Can be seen at 269 Broadway, Room No. 18. M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship; will be sold exceedingly cheap, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $[illegible]. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $160 less than [illegible], at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail

At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 83,)

Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 462 and 464 Pearl-st., and No. 160 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 386 BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of [illegible] chamber furniture. [illegible] styles of landscapes, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. [illegible] West Broadway, between Duane and Reade.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $24,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE.—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 78 and 74 Pell-st. and No. 61 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 25 feet on Bayard-st., being 104 feet deep on the longest side and 74 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve. It is well situated for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BAGNARD, No. 51 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 366 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a ball factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBSTANTIAL brown-stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side, with fine trees and splendid prospect; one of the handsomest localities on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 175 LOTS ON SIXTH AND 7th avs., 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st sts., and Harlem River, in one parcel.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98-9, with the three story building 30x35, No. 37 East 33d-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE, No. 552 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (new brown stone block above Powers-st.,) consisting of second-floor and front basement. Rooms very handsome, large and lofty, with gas. Rent to a small family, without children, $150 per annum. Apply on the premises, or by letter, to H. T. B., office of the *Daily Times*.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 232 West 34th-st., contains gas and water, is freshly painted; court yard in front, making is a desirable location for a moderately sized household; house 14 feet 3 inches wide; rent $450. Apply to THOMAS W. MARSHALL, Jr., No. 51 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AND CELLAR No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. To a good tenant, they will be let low. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS FIRST-CLASS FURnished and eligibly located house in Fairfield, Conn., a town noted for its beauty and sea-bathing. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 326 Broadway, second story.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No 93 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE STORY BRICK building No. 307 West-st., near Spring. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET for six months from 1st May, an elegant house of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to

BROMLEY & BOYES, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—AT A LOW RENT, THE BUILDING No. 56 Walker-st., near Broadway; can be altered into a store suitable for mantilla, millinery, clothing or any other light dry goods business. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to ASHER KURSHEEDT, No. 48 Pine-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

BROOKLYN—TO LET—THE STORE AND dwelling No. 316 Fulton-st., one door from the corner of Pierrepont, and near the City Hall; will be rented separate or together. Inquire on the premises from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 96 EAST 19th-st.—The owner residing in Europe.

F. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 168 acres, 30 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation, with growing crops and a fine peach orchard, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Bound Brook Station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New York. Inquire at No. 136 Court-st., corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT—At Palensville, Green Co., N. Y., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill, 39 acres with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms, has been a tavern stand and boarding house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house. Good gunning and trout fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN Westchester County, containing about 100 acres of good land. The soil is rich, well watered and in a state of cultivation, with growing crops. Location healthy. For full particulars, inquire of MARTIN & FULKERSON, stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st., (Market Bank Building,) or of ALFRED F. LAGRAVE, hardware merchant, No. 226 Greenwich-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF SEVENTY-FIVE acres, 40 minutes' ride by railroad in Westchester County, with good buildings, abundance of choice fruit, will be sold immediately for half its value. Address JOHN HAINS, care of B. LOCKWOOD, Esq., Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York. No agents need answer.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, about 150 acres of land. It is situated near the Sound, and about half a mile from Fowler's Bridge. There are several good building sites on the place, and it will be sold together or in parts. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

WESTERN LANDS—FOR SALE OR EXchange for property in this City or Brooklyn; 4,000 acres in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, mostly timber, well located. Apply to DEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER

TO LET,

At low rates,

At No. 120 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Centre-st., well suited for [illegible] Also, some [illegible] C. BULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Rogers sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FINE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful country seat and farm, a short distance from the City, in a delightful and healthy region, commanding an extensive prospect of land and water. On the place is a fine large mansion, in excellent order, replete with conveniences for a large family, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence. The barns and other out-buildings are extensive, with a farm-house at a convenient distance. There are several orchards, with large garden, green-house, grapery and choice fruit of every variety grown in the climate. The owner has given his personal attention to the careful cultivation and improvement of the place, but unexpected providential changes in his family have induced him to offer it for sale. Possession given immediately, as the owner is making arrangements for residence abroad. For further particulars as to terms, &c., address MORRIS, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—A FIRST class residence on the front terrace, 3 minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is two-story and attic, containing parlor, drawing and dining rooms, with conservatory on first floor; bedrooms on second floor, kitchen, laundry and servant's bedroom, with two cellars and store-room in basement; furnace, hot and cold water in kitchen, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes, built in a most substantial manner for the present owner about five years ago. There is one acre of ground attached, with stable and other out-houses, well and cistern. The place is well laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery, all in a state of high cultivation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall and within 5 minutes' of the depot. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 8 bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect, and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $[illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with [illegible] acres of land, having [illegible] a good apple orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, or upon the premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at Bath, L. I., about half a mile from Bath House, and fronting Gravesend Bay. The house commands a fine view of the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, &c. Facilities for bathing and fishing excellent. The place is easy of access, stages passing near the house. Apply at No. 146 McDougal-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 1½ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 8 acres of ground. The house is large and new, built by the owner, finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade-trees, with suitable out-buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 6 Chauncey Court.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 3½ miles from Harlem Railroad depôt at New-Castle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and from 6 to 50 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. U. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. MAURAN, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x45; a stable, &c., and 21 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 3¼ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 308 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New York.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDing, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens, lawns and bath-houses attached. Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Auctioneer, No. 26 John-st., corner Nassau, between 10 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 2½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

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SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

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Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
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JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

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Danl. R. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

$8 REWARD—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, a small mourning BREASTPIN, C. R. BOGART engraved on the back. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 51 West 19th-st.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, [illegible] Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within [illegible] miles of the border, it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the [illegible] and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, [illegible] The city has already [illegible] inhabitants. For [illegible] information will be given on application to

A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant Letters of Credit for Mercantile purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

[illegible]

ALSO, ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c. &c.

Office in New York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,

STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

OFFICE No. 40 WILLIAM-ST.,

(next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,

WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the [illegible] by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject to all [illegible] conditions, and [illegible] [illegible]

The officers of the Bank [illegible] by the Board, hereby give notice that [illegible] books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the [illegible] day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as stockholders in the said Continental Bank, [illegible] one new share of the [illegible] for every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional [illegible] as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second installment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees.

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers and station them at the Island, and to purchase and ship all necessary houses, tackling, moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of [illegible] by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration thereof having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 30th-st., between Broadway and Fifth-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —NEW-YORK, May [illegible], 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 10 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLDers of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June [illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, by order of the Committee. D. D. WILLIAMSON.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 4 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

References—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

$25,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In one or more sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City. Also, $[illegible] to lend on Brooklyn property. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 12 Wall-st., 2d story.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to DEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christy,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Boyd,
Thos. Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler,	R. B. Van Antwerp,
Samuel Perry,	R. B. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Myers,
John Sparks,	James B. Keeler.

William A. Kobbe,

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

JAS. E. KERRIGAN, Vice President.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Paul Spofford,	Eli M. Whitlock,	Benj. C. Lee,
James B. Wilson,	Cornls. K. Sutton,	Thos. F. Young,
Jas. P. Cronkhite,	Wm. M. Gawley,	Jona. Thompson,
Edward Haight,	G. Henry Koop,	Albert Havemeyer,
Lewis B. Brown,	Benj. J. Howland,	James H. Pell.
	John Garcia.	

Upon the organization of the Board, Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, June 2, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

F. Leland,	James Barnes,	Ely Hough,
J. Park, Jr.,	Edward Haight,	John [illegible]
C. K. Sutton,	L. H. Holmes,	A. C. Kingsland,
Paul Spofford,	Tunis Van Brunt.	
	FOR INSPECTORS.	
R. K. Sutton,	D. C. Kingsland,	Solomon Banta.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, FRANCIS LELAND was unanimously reelected President.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March [illegible], 185[illegible].—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by [illegible], an individual Banker (Farmers' Bank, [illegible] County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12 '55-law3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 2, 185[illegible].—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

[illegible] SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11 '55 law2yW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, [illegible] and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, [illegible] av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with dispatch. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID RICHLY CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; suites of rosewood in rich satin brocatel, large and costly Parian and French China vases, richly decorated; royal velvet carpets, oil paintings, statues, &c. THIS DAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, in Residence No. 70 West 2[illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, all the furniture, mostly made to order, viz: One splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner stands, two rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble tops; about 300 yards of royal velvet carpets, also three-ply and ingrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; suites of [illegible] carved parlor furniture, covered in French [illegible], made to order; Turkish arm chairs, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, secretary bookcase, costly frame oil-paintings, [illegible] and Bisque vases and marble ornaments. Chamber [illegible] consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, rockers in hair [illegible] brocatel, rich painted shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, [illegible] and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c. Dining-room: extension table, a large and elegant assortment of [illegible] and glassware, silver plate; also a quantity of [illegible] and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas fixtures, [illegible] peremptory, without regard to the weather. [illegible] at the house. A deposit will be required from [illegible] to insure the prompt payment of the bills. [illegible] will be attending to pack and ship the [illegible] wanted.

EDWARD W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF FASHIONABLE furniture and elegant house-furnishing articles, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, comprising the entire superior furniture contained in the [illegible] house No. 1[illegible] West 21st-st., between 7th and [illegible].

[illegible] arrangements of this house consist of a very large [illegible] of everything pertaining to a costly and fashionably furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather, and must be removed immediately from the premises. Catalogues can [illegible] on the morning of sale. Furniture, in part, [illegible] elegant rosewood parlor furniture of every description, [illegible] full suites richly carved, covered in crimson [illegible] brocade, with slip covers; marble-top [illegible] mirror frames, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, [illegible] silk and lace curtains, Turkish and reception [illegible] parquet and tapestry; velvet carpets, four elegant [illegible] and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood [illegible] with marble top, music cabinet and [illegible] stool and cover; valuable paintings, with a [illegible] beautiful collection of unique and valuable [illegible] parlor adornments; rosewood bookcases, lady's [illegible], chandeliers, bronze clock, rosewood [illegible] bureaus, hair mattresses and bedding, carpets, [illegible] large variety of rosewood and mahogany [illegible] throughout the house. Also the dining-room furniture, silver ware, cut-glass, rich China, ivory cutlery, &c. [illegible] sale will be found worthy the special attention of housekeepers and parties in want of really good furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—all of the first-class and most costly description. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, made by Ranguet, Marcotte & Co., Hutchings & Rour, the property of a gentleman removing to the country, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites of rosewood, covered drab satin damask, silk curtains, lace ditto, centre-table, statuary tops, elaborately carved upright rosewood piano-forte and stool, costly French vases and real bronzes, or-molu clocks, &c., bronze [illegible] gas chandeliers, choice oil paintings and engravings, [illegible] carved etageres, fancy chairs, side table, fancy carved [illegible] chairs, extension-table, chairs, Elizabethan [illegible] covered green plush arm ditto morocco, carved buffet, [illegible] blue and gold satin damask curtains, carved cornices, China, glass, &c., worsted silk curtains, mattresses, [illegible] marble ornaments, a superb parlor suit in rosewood, covered 2-colored brocatelle suits, ditto medallion [illegible] mirrors, ottomans, divans, book-case, clocks, velvet stair carpets, kitchen ware, &c. The above can be examined one day before the sale, and are all in the most perfect order.

[illegible] COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT CATALOGUE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY STOCK, BEDS AND MATTRESSES, 300 CHAIRS, MIRRORS, &c.—[illegible] COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., at the second floor, a very large and desirable assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, most of which is entirely new; it will comprise, in part, of several suites of rosewood brocatel furniture, rosewood and mahogany dining room furniture, oak and black walnut do., large stock of upholsterer's goods, feather beds and hair mattresses, curled hair palliasses, sofa and sofa bedsteads, office desks, dining and extension tables, tapestry and other carpets, several full pieces of oil-cloths, together with wardrobes, secretaries, 300 or 400 caned maple, oak and mahogany chairs; refrigerators, Summer range, silver-plated ware, together with many goods not enumerated. N. B.—Catalogues will be ready at 8 o'clock A. M., when goods can be examined. Goods purchased at this sale must be removed this day and to-morrow morning. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, June 4, 1857, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant oil-paintings, being the private collection of a gentleman leaving the City, by favorite American and French artists. Among them will be found the works of Carter, Williamson, Bellows, [illegible], Allston, Wilson, Mosin, Doran, Payalt, Borgognoni, Caravaggio, Boucher, G. Poussin, and others; pictures of rare merit and worthy the attention of buyers.

Also, to the trade and others, about 250 pictures in gilt frames, being an entire invoice just received from Paris, to be sold positively without reserve, by order of shippers, comprising fine pictures in oil on canvas, glass panel and [illegible], and others of figures, landscapes, marines, interiors, fruit, a variety of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, by Chambers, Pestelleper, Cardini Le Jel and others. Also, a number of fine French and English pictures, by first-class artists.

They will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday, June 2, with catalogues.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 3, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegant rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and fancy tables, mahogany sofas, arm, Voltaire and parlor chairs, in hair cloth; splendid oak suite of chamber furniture, with marble-top bureaus, lounges, sofas, mahogany wardrobes, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; sets of ivory handle knives and forks, silver-plated castors, spoons and forks, gilt band China tea sets, China vases, [illegible] and [illegible], also a large variety of ancient and modern oil paintings, hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, &c.

Also, 40 fine old oil-paintings.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—SHERIFF'S SALE of [illegible] stock of jewelry and fancy goods, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] Pine-st., consisting of leather porte-monnaies, cigar cases, reticules, traveling bags, also shawl pins, belts, brooches, chains, white goods, collars, sleeves, chemisettes, &c. Also a fine lot of gold jewelry, watches, rings, pins, earrings, sets, brooches, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale. By order,

JAS. C. WILLET, Sheriff.

PHIL. L. VELTS, Deputy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant carriages all of the best city make; consist of two seat express wagon; one [illegible] do. top Phaeton, silver mounted leather trimmed. No top buggy, black enamel leather; shifting front quarters coach curtain back quarters, trimmed drab cloth, one do.; one second hand Boston chaise; doctor's wagon; cane seat leather top buggy, leather trimmed. The above is sold to close the stock of the manufacturer retiring from business.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., corner William—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$50,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. (and paid up to 1st of March last)......$1,000 each. Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 4th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., a large assortment of shelf hardware, &c. Also, to pay advances, positively for cash, 30 "Porter's patent rifles," 40 casks wrought nails, 2,000 pounds axe steel, 50 sheets C steel, 25 reams sand paper. Also, for account of underwriters, 1 cask "Spear and Jackson's saws, slightly damaged on the voyage.

PECK & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By PECK & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, 3d, at 10 o'clock, at No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, voltaires, rockers, centre, card and dining tables, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, curtains, paintings, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 16 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods, including a large invoice of fine City-made gaiters and button boots, without reserve, for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Administrator,

[illegible] shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co., $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Farmers' and Citizen's Bank of L. I., $[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares Mechanics' Bank Williamsburg, $50 each.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MADISON, N. J.—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to 2[illegible] feet in depth, or 4-acre lots, to suit purchasers. These lots, which were formerly the property of Col. Wm. Brittin, but now the property of SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, lie on the two new Avenues which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, are within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from either. Gentlemen doing business in the City of New-York and Newark, and desiring a pleasant residence in the country, within one and a quarter hours' ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant railroads, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in America, would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., or on the next fair day at the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 3 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One-third cash upon the delivery of the deed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Title perfect.

STEPHEN D. HUNTTING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All made to order, consisting of richly carved parlor suite of rosewood, covered in crimson silk brocatelle; fancy chairs, embroidered silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere, do. secretaire bookcase; oval mirrors, rich frames; ebony pedestals, mounted in ormolu; buhl seres, hanging etagere, gas chandelier and brackets, marble bust and pedestal, curtains silk window curtains, lace do., tapestry carpets.

DINING ROOM.—Extension table of oak, chairs, do. covered reps, reclining chair, silk cover, oak buffet, three damask window curtains, Brussels carpets, clocks and mantel ornaments.

BEDROOMS.—Mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, dress bureaus, do. black walnut centre table, Voltaire chairs, mirrors, cane seat chairs, lace curtains, mahogany secretary, bedroom suites in black walnut, beds, mattresses, iron bedsteads, bedding, oak chairs, rosewood secretary, china, glass, oil cloths, hall stand, and other desirable furniture, without reserve.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 35 Nassau-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO.—WILL BE sold at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M., a large and superior assortment of new and second-hand furniture, in excellent order, and well deserving the attention of City and country purchasers, consisting of suites of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor and chamber furniture, splendid French plate pier-glasses and mirrors, etageres, wardrobes, bureaus, corner stands, centre and fancy tables, bookcases, &c. &c. A fine assortment of paintings, engravings, &c., table cutlery, tea and dinner sets, castors, &c. &c.; also a beautiful assortment of China, vases, clocks, mantel ornaments, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. &c.; also, a great variety of Brussels, tapestry, ingrain and other hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c. &c.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, suites of the most costly description; pier and mantel mirrors, valuable collection of oil-paintings, &c. &c. F. NASH will sell TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large 4-story residence No. 2[illegible]0 14th-st., west of 8th-av.; the whole comprising the largest and best assortment offered at public auction for many years, having cost the owner upwards of $[illegible],000 and will positively be sold without limit, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock at Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., Paris millinery, furniture, &c. The entire stock of Madame JARDINE, consisting of thread and point lace, bonnets of silk, chip, straw, and leghorn; French flowers, stands, boxes, and all the usual styles of Spring and Summer millinery; also, carpets, suites of parlor furniture, rosewood covered in blue brocatel, made to order, mirrors, tables, chairs, show cases, counters, vases, &c., without reserve.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No 92 Broadway.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5, THE entire balance of stock of ready made clothing, by order of assignees. Also a large lot, by order of Executors, of endless variety. Sale will be positive, and every lot sold for cash without reserve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to procure the services of a good practical Architect, who can design public and private buildings, and is capable of furnishing correct detail drawings and specifications. Any person of good habits having these qualifications can find steady employment and the highest wages, or an interest in a good paying business. References will be given and required. Address MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER, Box No. 343, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 35 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., or fixtures without stock. This is a real chance for any person who want a nice grocery and first-rate location, doing a good business. Will be sold very cheap for cash. Apply immediately in the store, No. 696 8th-av.

$2,000—FOR $1,800—RARE CHANCE.—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR misses and children, in one of the best localities in the City, and in a flourishing condition; must be sold immediately, as the proprietor leaves town soon. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

$3,500.—WANTED—A PARTY WITH THIS amount, to engage in a safe, permanent and profitable business, established and in operation. Address, with name, &c., IRON, Times office.

THE ORIGINAL VARIETY STORE—NO. 1[illegible] Chatham-st., stock, fixtures, and good-will for sale. Apply in the Store.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, FLORIST, corner of 2[illegible]th-st. and Broadway, is now selling at cost, (on account of the lateness of the season,) a splendid variety of monthly and running roses, verbenas, feverfews, dahlias, fuchsias, and all sorts of bedding-out plants; a large quantity of box for sale. Bouquets and baskets furnished for weddings, &c., &c.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising dahlias, verbenas and tuberoses, of the most choice sorts, together with Summer flowering plants of every description, fresh every day at the seed store No. 7 JOHN STREET, from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands high; a good traveler and of fine action; warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, also under the saddle; sold by the subscriber for want of use. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY, 14 HANDS HIGH, WITH wagon and harness, altogether for $250, at Mr. MILES' livery stable, No. 54 West 19th-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,

DISTILLED FROM COAL.

Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 73 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 1[illegible] William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 187 Elm-st.; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $[illegible]00.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.

H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and, to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3.......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7.......1857
Saturday, Jan. 17......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21......1857
Saturday, Jan. 31......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.......1857
Saturday, Feb. 14......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18......1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857	Wednesday, March 4......1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1......1857
Saturday, May 9........1857	Wednesday, April 29.....1857
Saturday, May 23.......1857	Wednesday, May 27.......1857
Saturday, June 6.......1857	Wednesday, June 10......1857
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8.......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burthen.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,31[illegible] tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BERWICK, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES New Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 18th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June [illegible], at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin..........$130 | Second cabin..........$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 1[illegible], at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85		New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BENSON, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at half-past 1 P. M., making all the landings.

N. B.—The above boat will land at Amos-st. each way.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3¾ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 22d of June—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper ship SEA NYMPH, 1,215 tons, Windser Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway, per U. S. Mail Steamer ILLINOIS, leaving on FRIDAY, 5th June. Freight received on Thursday. Must be packed very strongly, and contents and value always stated.

Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Drafts (in sums to suit) at sight, on same.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 1 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

LEAKY ROOFS—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 7:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passengers, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passengers, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
7:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 3.50 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.00, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 2½, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAML. L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed, and the value therein expressed.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.

Two iron (6 tons) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 18 feet; length of jib, 13 feet. Inquire of

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 24 ft. long, second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—FIVE PAIRS HORIZONTAL ENGINES—second-hand—varying from 30 to 140 horse-power a pair.

One VERTICAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 160 horse-power, second-hand.

Ten HORIZONTAL ENGINES, second-hand, varying from 5 to 30 horse-power each.

One BEAM ENGINE for Steamboat, 45-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke.

One INCLINED STEAMBOAT ENGINE, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO VERtical tubular and one horizontal flue boilers, all new, with appurtenances complete, will be sold low. Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for disease of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhoea, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curdling, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor Dewees' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 9 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for disease, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 216 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1, 5 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, tend to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 60 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TITHEMIPAPYRON—(OR MEDICATED PAPER.) This only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 106 Broadway.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 764 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. E. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 66 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 193 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three-quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

D. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 255 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $2 per tooth; silver $1.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware.
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay,
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 35 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 7[illegible] and 7[illegible] Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY T. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK, against WILLIAM A. JENKINS.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest from the 13th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 2[illegible], 1857.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of April, 1857.

ap[illegible]-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN, plaintiffs, against JOHN DEANE and OTELIA DEANE his wife, JAMES McGUIRE, The NEW-YORK WHITE SOAP-STONE COMPANY, and GRAHAM POLLEY, defendants.—Summons: For relief in mortgage cases.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 7th day of May, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1857.

my12-law6wW* NELSON SMITH, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER AND ISAAC SHAURMAN, plaintiffs, against OTELIA DEANE, wife of JOHN DEANE; PHILIP FITZPATRICK, JOHN DEANE, THE NEW-YORK WHITE SOAP-STONE COMPANY, and GRAHAM POLLEY, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed this [illegible] day of May, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1857.

NELSON SMITH,
my12-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EUGENE MULLIGAN against JAMES M. RUSSELL. Summons for a money demand on contract. To JAMES M. RUSSELL—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the County Clerk of said City and County, June 2, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 33 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action. Dated, New-York, April 2, 1857. COOPER & RICE,

je3-law6wW. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. 70 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1857.

RICHARD SANDS TUCKER,
AQUILA G. STOUT,
SIDNEY MASON, } Executors.

ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Legrand Sands, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 226 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1856.

d-17-law6mW* WALTERS S. McINTOSH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. 200 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 2[illegible], 1856.

d24-law6mW* EPENETUS SNIFFEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857.

mh31-law6mW* ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.

NOTICE.—DAVID WALDRON AND STEPHEN D. BURDETT, lately doing business under the firm of DAVID WALDRON, have this day made a general assignment to me for the benefit of their creditors. All persons having claims against them are required to present the same to me at No. 401 2d-av., within ninety days from the date hereof. W. PETTENTSCH, Assignee.

New-York, May 21, 1857. my27-law6wW*

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 12, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given.

By order of the Board,

GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "Proposals for W. S. 41," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
ALEXANDER M. KEECH, } Committee.

New-York, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 21, in Mercer-st., in the VIIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRAL,

Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

Dated New-York, May 2[illegible], 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, (Rotunda, Park,) New-York, May 2[illegible], 1857.

TO MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF EMPLOYING THE LABOR OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, WITH SHOP-ROOM.—Applications will be received for the employment of the labor of convicts at Penitentiary, and male and female inmates of Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, at any business authorized by the laws organizing this Department. Every information will be given on application at this office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 4[illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st.

ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.

New-York, May 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CARRINGTON & TISDALE was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May, 1857. The business of the late firm will be settled by JAS. TISDALE.

JAS. W. CARRINGTON,
JAS. TISDALE.

JAMES TISDALE will continue the Coal and Lumber trade on his own account at the old stand.

ASTORIA, L. I., May 14, 1857.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANDERSON & COMBS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. V. ANDERSON,
HENRY COMBS.

HENRY COMBS will continue the feed business at the old stand, No. 28 Pitt-st.

New-York, June 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm.

New-York, June 1, 1857.

P. STRACHAN,
W. B. SCOTT.

C. V. ANDERSON, IN CONNECTION WITH PETER WARREN, will conduct the Feed and Flour Business, at their new Feed Store, No. 25 Bayard-st., corner Mulberry, under the firm of ANDERSON & WARREN, from this date.

C. V. ANDERSON,
PETER WARREN.

New-York, June 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GERMAN SPRING FESTIVAL.

The Sängerbund at Yorkville—Chief Matsell and Mayor Wood Dine with Them, and Mayor Wood makes a Speech—Six Thousand People Present—Immense Quantities of Lager-Bier Consumed.

The great Spring Festival of the Germans, which was postponed on Monday, on account of the heavy rain-storm, took place yesterday. The Turners, who manfully braved the unfavorable weather on Monday, did not participate. They possibly had holiday enough, with the drenching they got on that occasion. But the Sängerbunds of this City, and of Brooklyn, Hoboken and Williamsburgh, numbering 800 men, met early in the morning at Metropolitan Hall, Hester-street, and with their friends, fell into marching order, and paraded Bowery to Chatham-street, thence through the Park, where they were received by the Mayor, up Broadway to Broome-street, at the foot of which they embarked on board the steamboats *Washington*, *Sylvan[illegible]* and *Union*, and were conveyed to [illegible]'s Garden, Yorkville, the spot chosen for the festivities of the occasion. As they marched through the streets of the City, previous to embarkation, they made a very fine show,—the magnificence of their banners, as they flaunted in the bright sunlight of the morning, exciting general remark. Some of these banners were indeed among the most splendid things of the kind we have ever seen, and we shall take further occasion to allude to them.

There were eighteen companies, or Singerbunds engaged in "welcoming the Spring" professionally—that is, singing for the delectation of the thousands of their own countrymen and countrywomen, and of the hundreds of other nations, who gladly paid each a quarter of a dollar for admission to the *Festplatz*. These companies were thus denominated:—Colonia, Euphonia, Freier Männerchor, Germania, Harmonia, Harmonie of Hoboken, Hansgari Männerchor, Liedertafel of Brooklyn, Lorelei Männerchor, Mozart-Verein, Orpheus, Rheinischer Sängerbund, Sängerrunde, Sängerbund of Williamsburg, Schillerbund, Social Reform Gesang-Verein, Teutonia Männerchor, and Uhland Bund.

The extensive grounds, located at the foot of Ninetieth-street, East River, reaching from near the Second-avenue to the river's bank, immediately opposite Astoria, heavily and continuously as the rain had fallen during the previous day and through the greater part of the night, were by no means so uninviting as might be supposed. At least the ladies, to the number of a thousand, probably, did not find the grass too damp for comfort; nor did at least four thousand men, who blessed themselves, when they had a chance, with the ladies' society, or else reclined and strode *freunde* and drank lager-bier in single or bachelor blessedness. Very early the *festplatz* was gay with all the colors of the rainbow, and a good many tints beside. The lager-bier had been rolling in since dawn. Immense stands, erected on the previous day, confronted the visitor at all points, and barrels of lager that were almost young vats in size, perched on stools behind those stands, told only too plainly of the universal German thirst that can scarcely be quenched or sated. Fast as they arrived, most of the ladies in parties of sixes and tens, selected their tree, tied their bonnets to the branches and festooned their shawls about them, and then, not afraid to be gazed at with their tresses set afloat, and their heads in careless [illegible], they produced their baskets and enjoyed the good fare which their foresight had plentifully provided. But many gathered around the stand which had been erected for the Sängerbunds and their leader, where five hundred male voices at one time, made even the opposite shore of Astoria send back an echo of melody. The leader was Julius Unger, and the programme of the pieces sung by the united Bunds or played by Hirschmann's Band, was as follows:

Overture von Kistner, performed by Hirschmann's Band.
Stimme von Lachner, by the Sängerbund.
Krönung's Marsch, von Arx, played by Hirschmann's Band.
Banquetlied von Stunz, by the Sängerbund.
Preisgekröntes preisgedicht, (or prize poem,) von Sange, set to music, and directed by Carl Bergmann.

But before this *Preisgedicht*, the President of the day, Mr. Frederick Steffens, delivered a speech in German, inaugurating a magnificent new banner, ten feet by fifteen in dimensions, and formed of the richest silk. A few words about this banner will not be out of place. The Sängerbunds of New-York have, until recently, existed as separate organizations. They are now united under the denomination of Der Allgemeiner Sängerbund, and this flag was made to commemorate that event. The cost of it was $700. At first glance, it merely seems like the stars and stripes, the American flag, and nothing more. But a nearer inspection brings to view an eagle beautifully embroidered in the costliest floss silk. With outstretched wings he holds in his beak a shield in red, black and gold, the three prohibited colors in Germany, which only Emperors, Kings, Dukes and similar magnificent mortals may wear. For the liberty to wear these, their old national colors by the bye, the Germans by this device claim the protection of the American flag, or in this country they rather mean to say, they are at liberty to work out their own individuality and were no longer under the rule of despotism.

Mr. Steffens, in presenting this flag to the Sängerbund, bade them remember that they were now in a New Fatherland, and that they had achieved the liberty for which they had so long striven in the Old World. They had—many of them in the Old Fatherland, taken oaths over other banners, the intent of which was only to crush liberty, and to gratify Emperors and Kings, but here, said the Speaker, we again swear over a new banner which we, this day at this our festival, consecrate to Liberty and Human Progress. By this, our action, and by all our actions, let us show to our friends, the Americans, that the Liberty which they have invited us to share, is instructive to us, and that we know how to appreciate it.

Mr. Acker, on the part of the Sängerbund, responded in a brief but appropriate speech.

The Bund then left the stand in order and marched into that part of the Garden where the less intellectual sports were going on, each Company preceded by its respective banner. These banners, we have already said, were magnificent. One of them especially, that belonging to the Schillerbund, was made of rich crimson silk, with a heavy gold fringe, and embroidered with wreaths of flowers in brilliant green and gold. The design was an eagle holding from his beak a harp. On one side was the inscription:

> Der Schillerbund wird seine Fahne wahren,
> So lang der Bund aus einem Mann besteht,
> Er wird mit Lust sich um sein Banner schaaren,
> So oft es roth in freien Lüften weht.

Which means that the Schillerbund will ever preserve their flag while one member of their body survives, and for that banner they will strive, with delight, as long as its red folds wave in the free air.

The banners, having been tastefully and safely lodged in the trees, Hirschmann's band took their places in the rear of a suspicious-looking table which, rumor said, was to be honored by the presence of Mayor Wood, Chief-of-Police Matsell, Justice Connolly, and sundry officials besides. Meanwhile, the singers hurried off to the lager-bier stands, having first purchased tickets, inscribed "Good for one glass of beer, 6 cents"—for at the *festplatz* those who serve the beer take no money, having no time to examine bills or to give change. About this time there could not have been less than from four to five thousand persons present. Eating and drinking were prodigiously popular. The sun shone very hotly down, and lager-bier was vociferously demanded. The ladies asked for it and obtained it. The children coveted and received it. The policemen, of whom there was a large number present, conveyed frequent full glasses to their lips, and invariably set them down empty. It was the sun that caused all this drinking—nothing but the sun.

At length a carriage rolled into the ground, and from it alighted the Chief of Police and other gentlemen known about his office. The Secretary of the Bund, Mr. Bohrmann, took them in charge, and towed them to the suspicious-looking table, which by this time had assumed the appearance of a banquet-table. Plates of cold turkey, chicken, veal, beef, tongue, &c., &c., and bottles of Champagne, Hock, Rhenish and Hungarian gave it an inviting aspect. Knives and forks went to work. The Chief and his friends had had a long ride. Empty bottles rapidly disappeared to be replaced by new ones. At last, Mr. J. O. Hunt proposed Mr. Matsell's health, to which the Chief modestly responded. He thanked Mr. Hunt for the compliment. He would shortly go to the Far West, where it would be a pleasure to bring before him the recollection of the happy faces he saw there that day. [illegible] bringing [illegible] wives and children with them, to be partakers of their happiness, on all festive occasions. And what was happiness? Why, it was better than California Gold, said Mr. Matsell, is not happiness. It is only the representative of it.

Mr. Matsell sat down, and afterwards the band played "God save the Queen."

And now all was commotion, for the President announced that his Honor, the Mayor, had arrived. It was even so, and in a few minutes his Honor took his place at the table, where a fresh supply of the good things of life were set before him. He partook of them sparingly, and then the Secretary proposed the Mayor's health. He said the Germans so loved his Honor that they would all shed their blood for him. Nine cheers were given for the Mayor, and then his Honor mounted a stool and prepared to speak. But the singers in the vicinity, gathered in social circles under the trees, were making too much noise. The President ordered them to cease, but they kept on. Upon which, Justice Connolly said they were singing a song composed in honor of the Mayor, and they were bound to sing it out. Quiet being at length restored, the Mayor said:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: I beg to return you my thanks for the very complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to receive me on this festive occasion. I need not assure you that I recognize among my German fellow-citizens those who are not only the most true to the institutions of this country, but are among the most law abiding, obedient and well-disposed citizens; and that ever since I have had the honor to hold the position of Mayor of this great City, no class of citizens, as a body, have been found more faithful in obedience to the laws, or who have contributed more to the peace and prosperity of New-York. [Three cheers and a tiger.] I have found them at all times, on all occasions, fully identified with the interests, institutions and welfare of their adopted country. I can only say, proceeded His Honor, that as long as I occupy the position in which partiality and favoritism have placed me, I shall always maintain order and law, uphold morality, and strive for the good of our institutions and the welfare of the community over which I preside. To all here present I can only say that you are, as you know, in

"The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave,"

—that you live in a country where every man has equal political and religious rights,—where the Constitution guarantees to every citizen, whatever his religious or political doctrines, that here, under the canopy of Heaven, he may follow whatever creed or whatever path he pleases. Let me, then, call upon you to appreciate the glorious country of which you have become citizens, always striving to maintain its laws, and to defend its homes and firesides.

It gives me, His Honor continued, much pleasure to be here to-day. I assure you that this is the first moment, after months of arduous labor in the duties of my office, that I have been able to snatch sufficient recreation even to see smiling faces. It gives me pleasure to see, on this occasion, so many happy countenances, indications of the honest hearts beneath them. To you all I will say that on all occasions I will cherish my adopted fellow-citizens as those nearest to my heart.

The welkin, as writers of romance say, rang with plaudits when His Honor had concluded. And then the masters of the feast and leaders of the Bunds gathered round him. He was offered a horn by some person,—one of those enormous elk horns, mounted with silver, into which the Germans pour about half a barrel of beer, and sling round their bodies when they go a-traveling. His Honor took it amid shouts of "Take care, take care." It was necessary to take care, truly, for those horns are treacherous to those who understand them not, and you will get the contents in your bosom if you turn them the wrong way in drinking. His Honor having, perhaps, taken a horn before, was very careful, and merely sipped the lager with his lips. It was then handed to the Chief of Police, who was also careful and did not spill any. But when the Mayor's friend, Mr. Brownell, took the horn, he turned it the wrong way and deluged himself and the table.

They then handed the Mayor a huge silver flagon, beautifully embossed, containing several quarts of lager. Again he sipped. They then gave to Mr. Matsell a highly-polished horn, out of which he drank, without spilling.

Then a Bund of singers gathered around the table, and sung a Swiss song very admirably. They said it was in honor of the Mayor. His Honor was then led away by the President to take a look at the grounds.

During all this time the fun had been growing "fast and furious" in every part of the Garden. When we left the ground there were from five to six thousand people busily drinking lager-bier.

THE POLICE QUESTION.

Dismissals by the New Board for Insubordination—A Force for the Protection of Quarantine.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners dismissed, yesterday morning, for insubordination, Captains Lewis, (Seventh Ward,) Ackerman, (Ninth Ward,) Kissner, (Fourteenth Ward,) and Norris, (Tenth Ward.) The clerk was directed to serve notices upon each of the action of the Board.

The Commissioners then resolved to send forthwith a special Police force of twenty five men for the protection of Quarantine. This force was at once selected from the hundreds of applicants who were present, and placed under command of Capt. Walling, who was instructed to depart without delay for Seguine's Point.

Nothing else of public interest was transacted by the Board.

Francis Twomey, Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Police, sent, yesterday, the following letter to Deputy Carpenter:

Nineteenth Ward Station House, New-York, June 1, 1857.

To Mr. Dan. Carpenter, Ex Captain Fifth District, &c.

Dear Sir: I have just received a document from the office of the so-called "Metropolitan Police Commissioners," informing me that a charge of insubordination has been preferred against me by yourself, for disobedience of certain orders, issued, or purporting to have been issued by the said so called Police Commissioners. As the charge and specifications are signed by you, I take the liberty of addressing this note to you, with a request that you will read it, or cause it to be read, to the said Commissioners.

"I do not now, never did, nor never will recognize the jurisdiction of any or all of said Commissioners, or their satellites, over my action as Captain of Police of this District. I received my appointment from the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, City officers, elected as Commissioners of the Municipal Police of this City, and to none other, at present, will I yield the slightest obedience, in any matter connected with the police force under my command. The Station-house and its appurtenances are entrusted to my charge; and as the custodian of the City property, I could not, without the grossest violation of that trust so reposed in me by the City, through its regularly elected representatives, (composed, at the time of my appointment, of gentlemen of different political opinions,) transfer into the hands of a partisan Commission, appointed by a power foreign to the City, dead to its interests, indifferent to its wants, and, as I believe, in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the State, and as I know, in contravention of the chartered rights of this City. No honorable man or Board of Commissioners, were such a tender voluntarily made to him or them, would encourage such a proceeding, much less endeavor to force me into the commission of such a crime.

Furthermore, were no such obstacle in the way, the idea of accepting office under, or in any way connecting myself with, or appearing for trial before, a Police Commission, composed, in part, of men so well known to the present municipal police, as old offenders, and who have themselves been tried not only before the bar of justice but the bar of public opinion, for offences, upon the enormity of which the inhabitants of this City have already, on more than one occasion, passed their verdict, is so repugnant to my feelings, that I shudder at the possibility of such a calamity befalling me.

These are my honest sentiments, and while repudiating my intention to wilfully detract from the reputation of any person or persons now holding, or who may have held, conspicuous places in the estimation of their fellow citizens, yet forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue, as in the present instance, and in order that I may be pestered with no more such document, or documents of any kind, emanating from the so-called Commissioners, and fearful of calling personally at the office, No. 88 White street, lest my motives for such visit might be misrepresented, my reputation damaged, or my standing in the Democratic Party compromised—events which I would not have occur for a dozen positions such as I now hold—I respectfully ask that you will discontinue the practice of sending for my perusal any more papers or documents, official or others; and I take this opportunity of informing you that any such papers, orders, &c., will not receive the slightest attention from me. Respectfully your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Captain Nineteenth District Police.

P. S.—Enclosed you will find the documents and papers that you have favored me with from time to time. They are of no utility to me, and may be of service to you, as evidence against me on trial. You are entirely welcome to them. F. J. T.

The following correspondence between Messrs. Wood and Draper was had yesterday.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Tuesday, June 2, 1857.

Simeon Draper, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The City Comptroller in whom the law vests the sole authority to draw warrants upon the City Treasury proposes now to pay the salaries of the Police to the 27th ult., provided the so called Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of which you are President will assent to such payment. Being very desirous for the payment of those persons who are really suffering for the want of their just dues, I am not disposed to permit any harmless condition of this kind to be made the reason for longer delay in the liquidation of their demands. The Municipal Police Commissioners wish me to say that they think it better to comply with the novel and eccentric stipulations of the Comptroller than to keep the Police longer out of the poor pittance upon which their families rely for subsistence. Let me respectfully ask therefore, that you lay this subject before your associates without delay, that by their consent no further obstacle may prevent the proposed payment at once. Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

New-York, June 2, 1857.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.:

Sir: Your letter of this date has just been received. You have doubtless seen the morning papers and the communication from the Comptroller published in them, and must, therefore, be aware that the necessary steps have already been taken for the payment of the salary of the Police force of this City, as without your intervention or suggestion what was required in their behalf, to be done, has already been done. There seems to be no occasion to lay your letter before the Board of which I am President.

Your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER.

The Comptroller will be ready to pay the Police on Monday next, paying each man separately.

The old Police Commissioners have taken no public action of late, but yesterday, nearly all the officers in the Department were served with notes from Wilson Small, of the Mayor's Office. The purport of these notes was not made known to outsiders, but a person who ought to know, said they "merely called attention to attend the General Convention."

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5	to	$10 00
Thin Summer suits	3	to	10 00
Zephyr Cassimere	3	to	10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4	to	12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2	to	5 00
Linen Coats	50 cents	to	5 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50	to	6 00
Drap d'été	6 00	to	10 00
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50	to	10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50	to	20 00
Summer Raglans	1 50	to	10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00	to	4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00	to	3 50

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton-street, Between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. K. Woodworth & Co. Are now offering for sale A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine, Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c., As well as towns and villages. Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation, And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. K. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

Can old and long standing secondary syphilis ever be cured? Must those who have been imprudent in their youth, forever pay the penalty of their folly, and transmit it from generation to generation? Is there no thorough, complete and perfect remedy? *Answer*—There is but one that may implicitly be depended upon. There are others that may or may not cure. Some alteratives are resorted to in the belief that the change they will produce may in time eradicate the malady. But, to insure a certain, unmistakable, effective eradication of the elements itself, of the disease itself, the only thing is Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. It never fails. It makes you as good as ever. It restores you to perfect health and removes every taint whatever from the system. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 363 Broadway; G. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Barnes & Park, Nos 304 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn; and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—The frightful mortality among children is in part attributable to the internal worms; they produce innumerable diseases. Check the mischief early with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should beware of mineral vermifuges. Bristol's Sarsaparilla saves thousands of lives, and immeasurable agony every year, by promptly curing Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Diseases and all Ulcers and Eruptions. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Knox.—Knox has been quiet a short time, but we knew that he was up to something. He has been getting up new and original styles of Hats for Summer uses, and he has succeeded in producing some of the handsomest chapeaux that were ever seen. In the meantime his styles now in the market are going off rapidly. They are all the rage among persons who pride themselves upon being well dressed. They are the Hats of the day. Depôt corner Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Summer under-garments of every description and size. Custom-made shirts, best quality, all sizes, warranted, in any quantity. English and French fancy muslin shirts, in great variety. Cotton half-hose, ties, stocks, gloves, hosiery, at McLaughlin's, No. 266 Greenwich street, corner of Murray-street. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

Sensible men and sensible women may find something to interest and instruct them in this week's *Life Illustrated*. It contains a choice variety of articles from the best writers, and is entirely free from the trashy stuff with which some papers are filled. *Life Illustrated* for this week, now ready, may be had of all news venders at 4 cents. Also, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Madness or "moral insanity" at the best, can alone excuse the extravagance which gives for a Summer bonnet or dress cap, or other article of millinery, four times its true value. To obtain the latest Paris styles in all descriptions of millinery, go to Wilde's warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, where extortion is unknown.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night, N. B. Clarke's grand historical Drama of "O'Neil the Great" is to be performed at this favorite Theatre, which will be followed by the Pantomime of "Salmagundi," and the Drama of "Warlock of the Glen," concluding the entertainment—and who could wish for more.

[Advertisement.]

Dyspepsia.—The greatest cure the world has ever seen from this growing malady is Brandreth's Pills.

One pill every night for a month often cures the worst cases; but immediate benefit is experienced. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at Cushman's, Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street. Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A Serious Question Asked and Answered.—Mr. Editor: Why is Barnum's Museum patronized in preference to a play-house? Answer—Because it has equally choice, novel and entertaining performances, and all so divested of impropriety as to render them wholly unobjectionable to the most fastidious. For instance: the new drama of "Fraud and its Victims," is given there this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

"To be or not to be" humbugged, "that is the question."—Those who have a natural affinity for imposture will buy the burning fluids manufactured here and labeled London Cordial Gin. But the wise and judicious will purchase only the authenticated article imported by Edmund C. Charles, No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be *extirpated by this preparation*. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment does. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. Derby & Company, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Imperial Photographs of Marcy, Pierce and Wm. B. Read, just added to the collection at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs by Electric Light on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 2.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	92¼	250	Harlem Railroad	10¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85¼	200	do.	10¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	102	250	do. s3	10
1,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	67¼	700	Reading Railroad s3	81
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d mt.	86¼	100	do.	80¾
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d mt.	69	400	do.	80¾
1,000	do.	68¾	100	do. b60	81¼
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	89¼	200	do. b60	81¼
2,000	do.	89¼	200	do. b60	81
1,000	Te. Ho. & Al. 2d m.	66¼	500	do. b30	80¾
4,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. bs.	58	200	do. [illegible]	80¾
6,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. bs.	36	210	do. b60	80
5	Bank State of N. Y.	104	100	do. s3	80¾
10	Corn Ex. Bank	103½	200	do. s60	80
20	Commonw'h Bank	103	200	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R. b60	94¼
20	Park Bank	105	11	do.	93¾
18	U. S. Trust Co.	107	100	do.	93¾
300	Nic. Trans. Co.	5¾	100	Del. Lac. & West. R. R.	90
5	D. & H. C. Co. ex-div	120	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	55¼
500	Cumb. Coal Co.	18¼	50	do.	55
81	Pacific Mail S. Co.	72¾	700	do.	55¼
100	do. s60	72½	250	do.	55
100	do.	73	100	do. b10	53¼
110	N. Y. Cen. R. R. c	85¼	200	do. b60	53
100	do. s10	85¼	100	do.	54¼
100	do.	85	2150	do.	53
675	do.	85¼	50	do. b3	53¼
100	do. s60	85	50	do. b60	55¼
300	do. s60	85¼	50	do. b60	54¼
550	Erie Railroad c	36¼	100	do. s60	51¼
50	do. s10	36¼	200	do. b60	53¼
50	do. s7	36¼	5	Mich. S. & N. I. sp. s.	88
200	do.	36¾	450	do.	88¼
10	do.	37	25	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. St'k	88
100	do. c	36¼	20	Panama Railroad	93¼
150	do. b30	36¾	100	do. s10	94
200	do.	36¼	50	do. b60	93¼
15	do.	36¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. R. s60	123¼
400	do.	36¼	100	do. s60	123
300	do. s30	36	12	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	48¾
100	do. b60	36	20	do.	48¾
500	do. c	35¼	100	do. b60	49
100	do. b60	35¾	10	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	96¼
100	do. s30	34¾	100	do. b60	96¼
200	do.	35¼	5	do.	96¾
100	do. 3d	34¼	10	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	65
200	do. s30	34	200	do. b60	64¾
100	do. s10	35	350	do.	64¼
100	do. c	35¼	400	do.	64¾
300	do. c	35	30	do.	64
100	do. 3d	35	500	do. b60	64¼
50	do. b10	35	500	do. b60	64¼
100	do. b60	35	100	do. b10	64¼
100	do. s10	34	75	La C. & Mil. R. R.	76
10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	103¼	50	do. b60	76

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	53	100	N. Y. Cent. R. b3	85¼
2,000	do.	51¼	100	do.	85¼
25	Nic. Trans. Co.	5¾	100	do. 6d	85¼
100	do.	5¾	50	do. b10	85¼
110	Pacific Mail St. Co.	73	800	Reading R. R. s60	80
600	Harlem R. R.	10	200	do.	80¼
100	Erie Railroad c	36	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	53
250	do.	35¼	1000	do. s3	54
100	do. 3d	35¾	100	do. s10	54¼
100	do. s3	35¼	100	do. s3	54¼
100	do.	36	200	do. s3	54¼

Tuesday, June 2—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Money affairs. A fair amount of business was done in Foreign bills at 109⅝@¾ on London for the Boston steamer. The amount of Bullion sent forward this afternoon by express is reported at $600,000. The Domestic Exchange brokers are easy in means and rather inactive in business. The Discount Brokers report a good demand for strictly prime paper at ½@1 ℔ cent. over the Bank rate. The Stock people continue to find money easier than the transfer of Stocks. The latter came hard to-day, particularly in New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Reading. The jobbers have oversold heavily and at low prices, while the public, attracted by the fall, have been gradually and quietly withdrawing the stocks from the control of Wall-street. We are aware that we report this fact in direct conflict with the mendacious operation of the *Herald*, which has made itself a party to the recent wholesale gambling onslaught upon stock values, but the experience of yesterday and to-day at the transfer desks of the New-York and Erie and Philadelphia and Reading offices, (and other instances might be named,) will more than justify our report.

The excitement at the Stock Exchange, to-day, ran quite high, and although the sellers at the early Board preponderated, and the chief broker of the well-known combination of *Bears*, who have kept the Street in a ferment for several months past, dispensed his favors right and left, in lots of 500 to 1,000 shares at the lowest prices, his constituents, (most of them being present) deemed most effective to break down the market, the turn before 2 o'clock, when the transfers of the day came to be made, was very decided, the difference in a single hour being from 2 to 3 ℔ cent. in New-York and Erie; 1 ℔ cent. in Reading, and before the close of the day 2¾@3 ℔ cent. in Southern Michigan. So close drawn has the Erie certificates on the Street become, that several deliveries were not made at all, being left over by consent, and, in one instance, the stock was bought in by the President of the Stock Exchange, at the Second Board, under the rule. There is no *corner* in the case, except such as the operations of these parties have involuntarily made upon themselves. Yesterday the cash prem. was 39 ℔ cent. This forenoon they undertook to deliver as low as 34@35 ℔ cent., and were unable to do so, and the stock was firm at 36¾@37 at the close of business. Out of 110,000 shares, constituting the capital of the Company, the effective, movable supply on the Street is reduced to 6,000 shares. The principal fluctuations of the day, from the closing prices of yesterday, were:

In Erie	37½@36@37@36@35@34@36@36¾@37
New-York Central	86¼@85@85¼@85½@85¾
Reading	81@80@81
Southern Michigan	57½@55¼@52@54¼
Cleveland and Toledo	65½@64@64¾
Pacific Mail	71@72@73

The general account closed firm, several new and strong buyers appearing at the Second Board for Southern Michigan. The Company have taken a suite of new offices over the Bank of Commerce in Nassau-street, and in regard to the practical management of the line in Michigan we hear that Mr. Charles Minot, formerly of the New-York and Erie Road, is spoken of for General Superintendent or Agent at Chicago and Toledo.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day the large sum of $309,714 against only $63,210 received; reducing the balance to $12,779,565. On inquiry as to the probable course of receipts and disbursements for the month of June, we are quite satisfied that the balance will be brought down to about ten millions by the close of the month, after which the drafts upon the large appropriations for the fiscal year will be made nearly equal to the enhanced customs upon the goods now warehoused for the operation of the new tariff.

The foreign news telegraphed from Halifax this afternoon attracted very little attention. The changes in the Funds and the Cotton Market are not important, while the improvement in Breadstuffs denotes a better market as the Summer season advances. Sugars were again firm.

A considerable number of our prominent Wall-street people have availed of the invitation of the Ohio and Mississippi Company and the pleasant weather to make an excursion of a fortnight to the West, first attending the opening ceremonies of the Great Cincinnati and St. Louis line, recently completed by the enterprising Company just named. The last party leave town this afternoon.

We omitted to mention at the proper time that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company have opened an office in this City, over the Bank of the State of New-York, No. 37 William-street. The line is one of the most important and extensive in the West, embracing the several divisions *between the cities of Pittsburg and Chicago*, built under the names of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Companies. The original loans, as well as the work and shares of the three concerns, have recently been consolidated under one general primary mortgage for ten millions of dollars, which after providing for all the separate loans, amounting to about $6,600,000, will fully cover the debt incurred in finishing the Chicago section under the present organization.

The principal coinage at the United States Mint in Philadelphia during the past month was 3,800,000 cents, of the new stamp. The California Gold received here during the month was either in bars or coin from the San Francisco Branch, or in Dust, which was run into bars at the New-York Assay Office.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company was held yesterday. The following-named gentlemen were elected. Those in italics are new and in place of out-of-town Directors:

President—Andrew Mehaffey. *Directors*—A. M. Sherman, M. N. Falls, Joseph Torrey, Wm. Pettet, F. Bloodgood, C. Baker, *A. McConickie, W. M. Benjamin, D. M. Hughes. William Cotheal, John Riley, E. W. Hinman.*

The exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, were $1,139,714, against $2,206,677, the week ending June 6, last year.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,840,000	3,360,000	2,679,000	2,676,000	3,117,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,278,000	1,648,000	1,372,000	1,271,000	1,598,000
Ex. to France	384,000	447,000	380,000	366,000	389,000
Ex. other For. P.	364,000	461,000	282,000	274,000	309,000
Total Exports	2,026,000	2,551,000	1,896,000	1,912,000	2,296,000
Stock on hand	296,000	268,000	308,000	408,000	372,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:					
Receipts at Ports	18,000	20,000	45,000	26,000	12,000
Ex. to G. Britain	32,000	49,000	39,000	51,000	30,000
Ex. to France	6,000	4,000	12,000	5,000	10,000
Ex. other For. P.	3,000	11,000	12,000	18,000	3,000
Total Exports	41,000	64,000	63,000	64,000	51,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The total receipts at the ports amount to 2,840,000 bales against 3,360,000 to the corresponding period last year, showing a deficit of 520,000 bales. Next week this deficit will be increased to 536,000. We have had, for several weeks at the South, very full rivers; all the upper streams have been navigable, affording opportunities for any remaining cotton to be brought to the ports, and yet the receipts continue to fall off until they are reduced, as advised by telegraph, to a total of 10,000 bales ℔ week. I consider this fully proves the assertions maintained in this circular during the entire season, that the receipts induced by tempting prices, and free navigation, were being hurried to market more rapidly than in any former year.

The probable actual receipts at the ports during the remainder of the season will not exceed 80,000 bales, and if I add 20,000 for corrections, differences in interior stocks, &c., the figures for crop would be a total of 2,940,000 bales. At any rate, it seems almost certain that the total will not vary much from 2,950,000, from which, for practical use, must be deducted 15,000 bales burnt, already counted in receipts, and a considerable amount lost at sea.

In relation to the growing crop we continue to receive gloomy accounts; it is everywhere fully four weeks later than an average, and very strong letters are daily received from the South as to the impossibility of making an average crop. No doubt can possibly exist that the start for the new crop has been bad, and that an early or a monster crop is entirely out of the question; but to give any estimate in figures of what may be grown is mere guesswork, so much must, necessarily, depend upon the character of the weather during the Summer and Autumn, and the period of frost.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' and other circulars report the Liverpool Cotton Market quiet and steady generally, though partially irregular. Low dusty Cotton was unsalable. The sales of the week were 35,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 4,500 bales for export. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators, the market closing quiet at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Middling Uplands, 7 15-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 8½d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 11-16d.; Fair Uplands, 8d.; Middling, 7⅝d. The week's imports were 211,500 bales; and the stock in port was estimated at 678,500 bales, of which 530,000 bales were American. Some circulars quote all qualities of Middling 1-16d. lower.

Havre Cotton Market.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at Havre at 115f.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Markets were dull and short time increasing.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

At Liverpool there was an improved demand for Breadstuffs, and the market was firm and buoyant. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Wheat advanced 2d.; Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s.@9s. 10d. Flour advanced 6d.; Western Canal, 29s.@31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 30s. 6d.@32s.; Ohio, 32s.@34s. 6d. Corn advanced 1s.@1s. 6d.; Yellow, 36s. 9d.; White, 37s. 6d.@38s. The failure of a heavy importer is announced. The weather had been favorable for the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Beef was quiet. New, nominal at 15s. Pork was dull. New, nominally 82s. 6d. Bacon was quiet, and 6d. lower. Lard was dull and quoted nominally, 64s.@66s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Rice firm at 9s. for Carolina. Coffee buoyant and in small supply. Sugar was buoyant and had advanced 3s. Tea was less active; common Congou, 1s. ½d. Resin was steady and in moderate request, at 4s. 3d.@5s. 3d. for common, and 12s. 6d. for fine. No sales of Tar or Turpentine. Pot Ashes were quiet; 100 bbls. sold at 42s.@43s. 6d. Bark—Baltimore, 12s.@12s. 6d.; Philadelphia, 14s. For Olive Oil there was but little speculative inquiry, and prices were unchanged. There was nothing doing in Seal Oil. Linseed Oil was in rather better request, at 44s. 3d.@45s. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine at 44s. Tallow was firm at 59s. 6d.@60s.

Havre Market.

At Havre, Cotton was quiet but firm. Sales of the week ending 19th ult., 6,000 bales. Stock, 112,000 bales, besides 32,000 bales afloat. New Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 115f. Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions quiet. Sugar was quiet and all qualities had slightly advanced. Pot and Pearl Ashes were firm.

American Securities.

American Securities were slow of sale, and prices without alteration.

London Money Market.

The London Money market was slightly more stringent. Consols for money closed at 93⅛@93¼, and for account at 93¼@93⅜.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, June 2.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,100,000
Specie	4,062,600
Amount due from other Banks	6,532,500
Amount due to other Banks	4,292,700
Deposits	17,345,000
Circulation	6,594,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Monday, June 1—6 P. M.

The Flour market is more active—sales of 2,500 bbls., at $6 50 for Straight State. Wheat is firmer. Sales of 30,000 bush., at $1 82@$1 86 for White Canadian and Indiana, $1 38 for Chicago Spring, $1 42@$1 46 for Milwaukee Club. Corn—Sales 1,000 bushels at 85c. *Canal Freights* are dull. Flour, 35c., Wheat 10c., Corn 7½@8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports:* 32,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports:* 26,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bush. Wheat, 17,000 bush. Corn.

Buffalo, Monday, June 1.

Flour dull. Wheat dull. Sales of 30,000 bushels of White Wisconsin at $1 70. Milwaukee Club held at $1 35. Spring, $1 30. Corn dull at 80c. @81c. Oats dull. The break in the Canal at Maibee's depresses the market. *Receipts yesterday*—20,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats. *Canal shipments*—37,000 bushels of Wheat and 23,000 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 2—6 P. M.

Flour—The market is dull and favors buyers. Sales of 600 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for good to extra Wisconsin; $7 50@$7 75 for extra Chicago, Ohio and Michigan. Wheat is dull. Sales of 12,000 bushels, at $1 30 for Chicago Spring; $1 36 for prime Milwaukee Club; and $1 75 for White Wisconsin. Corn is dull, and cargoes will not sell at over 80c.@81c. Oats tend downward. *Receipts for 24 hours, ending at noon*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats. *Canal shipments*—10,000 bushels Wheat. The break in the Canal checks trade.

Albany, Tuesday, June 2—12½ P. M.

Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats are dull. Sales, Corn at $1.

Chicago, Monday, June 1.

Corn—Sales at 72c. Wheat—Sales at $1 25@$1 26. *Receipts*—Corn; 60,000 bushels.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 1.

Cotton—No sales to-day. *Receipts*—650 bales. Flour higher. Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 40¾; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship America from Liverpool—Miss Black, Miss Duncan, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Payne, Mr. Fiske and lady, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Rickham, Mrs. Loring, and two children and two servants, Miss Dearing, Miss Fischer, Miss Hanson, Miss Merriah, Rev. Mr. Light, Miss and Mrs. Upton, Mr. Cunningham, lady and child, Mrs. White and child, Mrs. Small, Miss Hodgkins, Mrs. White, Master Wright, Miss Irving, Mr. Hudson and lady, Messrs. Upton, Duncan, Moore, Rickham, Loring, Guryon and lady, Paterson, Paterson, Hamilton, Dyson, Starr, Munns, Brown, Johnson, Lornar, Doherty, Tisham, Durand, Azarin, Ingles, Peckham, Cunningham, Merrill, Richards, M. E. Perley, Geo. Perley, Gardner, Gordon, Chard, Treat, Corri, Smith, Bullard, Cunningham, Charries, Benwell, Laudon, Chambers, Peterson, Moore, Rott, Ormand, Stein, Chalwell, Powell, Storer, M. Corri, Hunt, Fletcher, Small, Weight, Simon, Irving, Robinson, Bendri, Scott, lady and infant, Hicks, Hodskins, Parker, Allen, Norton, Pope, Robinson, and Dunlap.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—V. R. G. Ross, lady and servant, and 2 Masters Ross, Miss Goodrich, H. M. Barrett, M. D. Cronen, D. B. Johnson, Jas. Dickson, Wm. Dowdell, W. H. Smith, lady and 4 children, Gaston de Martaupers, D. L. King, J. M. Payne, P. Grinell, W. H. Merrill, H. H. Stotesbury, C. M. L. Ponchon, H. M. Wells, S. C. Pearson, W. W. Cleveland and servant, E. M. Hyatt, lady and son, Charles Ellis, J. T. Chase, S. J. Hathaway, G. Sheldon, A. C. Titcombe, C. Belden, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Scudder, J. J. Dowdell, 2 Miss Dowdells and 3 sons, A. A. Solomons, lady and infant, B. Shaw, A. O. Shaw, M. Solomons and lady, Miss B. [illegible], Miss Solomons and servant, Miss Smith and nurse, Mrs. W. J. Bow, 3 children and 3 servants, H. Morse and lady, infant and nurse, Miss L. Chamberlin, Mrs. H. Har[illegible] and infant, Dr. W. J. Lovejoy, lady and infant, Mrs. Journeay, Mrs. Leddy and infant, Jas. Journeay, H. Smith, lady, infant and servant, Miss B. Fox, Mrs. T. A. Clark, W. Battesby, lady and child, Miss Partridge and servant, Mrs. Stone and child, Miss Beall, Mrs. D. B. Nichols, Major J. C. Poythress, G. A. Noyle, L. Shelby, W. Hume, M. Scanlon, H. Beauchamp, J. Quinstock, J. F. Kendall, J. B. Simpson, J. Saswasen, E. W. Dinwood, H. E. Russell—6 in the steerage.

In steamship New-York, from Glasgow—Miss Helen Taylor, Mrs. D. L. Smith, Miss Smith, Wm. Neilson and lady, James Morton, wife and family, Miss Lillie, George Robertson and lady, Wm. Phillips, Thomas H. Taylor, George Craw, Wm. Dunwaddie, C. F. Collins, A. M. Edwards, J. B. Finlay, wife and family, George Cairns, Andrew Mitchell, Daniel McGregor, wife and family, Miss Johnstone—130 in the steerage.

In ship Charles Cooper, from Antwerp and Flushing—J. Berger, Mrs. C. Berger, Miss H. Berger, I. Putnam, G. Cassna, Mrs. C. Cassna, J. Cassna, Mrs. E. Brownner.

In bark John Winthrop, from Cardenas—Capt. Henry Treat, of Frankfort, Me.

In schooner May Queen, from Bermuda—Mr. Ingham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 24	Sun sets	7 30	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 16	Gov. Island	8 01	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, Gray, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Talisman, Thomas, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Raven, Worth, East Indies, Crocker & Warren; Jno. Knox, Gunn, Montevideo, E. P. Buck & Co.; E. Stanley, Nichols, Waldoboro, J. Perkins; Lady Russell, (Br.,) Sinclair, Quebec, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Roanoke, Parker, Pernambuco, ——; Cornelia, Hopkins, Calais, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Wanderer, McCarty, Georgetown, Wards & [illegible]; J. R. Arey, Stone, Bangor, T. H. Sandford & Co.; M. Washington, Anderson, Portsmouth, Thompson & Hunter; Avocenta, (Br.,) Prise, Bermuda, McCall & Prith.

Schooners Cortes, Townsend, Monrovia, S. A. [illegible] ford & Co.; A. Field, Phillips, Bermuda, Smith & Lowe.

Sloops Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master; [illegible], Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. and 84 passengers to John G. Dale. May 27, off Turks Island, passed ship [illegible] Chief, bound in. May 23, lat. 50, lon. 10, passed a screw steamship supposed to be the Kangaroo. May 25, lat. [illegible], lon. 46, passed ship Stalwart, bd. E. May 26, lat. 42 50, lon. 51 40, passed bark Harmonia, bd. W.; same time, passed ship Plating, (Br.,) bd. E.

Steamship New-York, (Br., screw,) Craig, Glasgow May 19, (13 days 14 hours apparent time,) with mdse. and passengers to J. McSymon. Has had variable winds during the passage. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44, and saw no ice.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, at 3 P. M., passed a brig showing a red and blue signal with a white star in centre; also, at 12½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, from New-York for Charleston.

Ship Chas. Cooper, Lamb, Antwerp and Flushing April 19, with mdse. and 2[illegible] passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut. Had one birth on board during the passage. May 15, lat. 43 15, lon. 49, saw some ice. Has experienced light baffling winds the entire passage. Been 12 ds. W. of Sable Island. Had a pilot on board 4 ds.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen April 28, with mdse. and 2[illegible] passengers Hemninge, Muller & Gosling. May 10, lat. 43, lon. 57, saw several icebergs.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Anne Cellbertsen, (Norw.,) Wulf, Antwerp 37 ds., with mdse. and 7[illegible] passengers to Funch & Meincke. May 23, lat. 43, lon. 41, fell in with brig Thomas and William, (Br.,) Hodgson, from Liverpool with a cargo of salt bound to Harbor Grace, (N. F.,) in distress, took from her Capt. H. and crew, 9 in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. H. reports on the 16th ult., (lat. and lon. as above,) in a heavy gale from N. W. lost foremast, broke rudder and sprung aleak badly.

Bark Philena, (of Lubec,) Whitlow, Sagua la Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.; sld. in co. with brigs Jacob Doak and Circassian, both for New-York.

Bark John Winthrop, (of Boston,) Treat, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Grampus, (of Belfast,) Sutton, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Granada, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Sagua la Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Suwannee, (of Camden,) Sherman, Cedar Keys 12 ds., with cotton and sugar to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, Rondout for Boston.

Brig Porto Rico, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Europa, (Br.,) Francis, Havana 11 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolfe.

Brig Lincoln, (of Castine,) Cornwallis, Havana May 21, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, (of Damariscotta,) Cotter, Gonaives May 18, with logwood and mahogany to master; sld. in co. with schr. W. A. Dresser, for New-York, and Aura Childes, for Boston. May 16, at Gonaives, Amos Cooper, (seaman,) of Rockland, Me., aged 19 years, died. May 17, at Gonaives, Daniel Duets, (seaman,) aged 20 years, of Boston, died of yellow fever. May 22, at sea, J. Reeve, 1st officer, native of New-York, aged 32, died.

Schr. Harriet F. Stone, Allen, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Hammond, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. May Queen, (Br.,) Talbot, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes to McCall & Prith.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Rowell, Lubec [illegible], with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston, [illegible] Sprague.

Schr. Essex, (of Saybrook,) Post, Key West, 8 ds., with shrimp, &c., to Benson & Decker.

Schr. H. C. Johnson, Bartlett, Fredericksburg 4 ds., corn and flour to A. T. Johnson.

Schr. Kate Weston, (of New-Haven,) Clark, Sierra Leone 31 ds., with hides, pea nuts and oils to Frankfort, Reis & Co.—vessel to Newberg & Weeks.

Schr. Harrison Price, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. R. Flanner, Applegate, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. Colden Murray.

Schr. Gen. Peavy, Hunt, Lubec 5 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Bilner, Gandy, Hatteras 36 hours, with shingles to Wright & Carson.

Schr. D. Higgins, Davy, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Minnehaha, Candage, Virginia, 3 ds., with wood to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Henrica, Wheaton, Virginia 3 ds., with flour, &c., to G. H. Pierson.

Schr. M. L. Towne, Barker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Oriana, Tuttle, Virginia 3 ds., with flour, &c., to G. H. Pierson.

Schr. Excelsior, (wrecking,) with mdse. from bark Seneca, lately ashore at Coney Island.

Schr. J. W. Conklin, (wrecking,) with mdse. from bark Seneca, lately ashore at Coney Island.

Schr. Emerald, Bacon, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Medora, Ewell, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Chas. Pitman, Morley, Rondout for Bristol, R. I.

Schr. Frank, Nickerson, Troy for Fall River.

Propeller Piedmont, Post, Baltimore 50 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Propeller Planet, Loper, Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; meridian, S. W.; sunset, W. and light.

SAILED—Steamship Philadelphia, Gray, [illegible] and New-Orleans.

BELOW—Ship Patrick Henry, Gifford, London and Gravesend, May 1, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Memoranda.

The hull of the steamship Knoxville, which was destroyed by fire, Dec. 22, 1856, at Pier No. 4 North River, was last evening raised by two of Bishop's derricks, and was towed to Red Hook Point.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 1.—Arr. ships Young Eagle and Joshua Mauran, from Liverpool; barks Weybosset, fm. Buenos Ayres; Franklin, from Trinidad; Rodmond, from Trapani; Petrea, from Galveston.

BOSTON, June 2.—Arr. ships Sam. Williams, Manilla; Mercury, Fredericks, Calcutta; Meridian, Oswell, Liverpool, with 330 passengers; Young Eagle, Perkins, New-Orleans; brig America, Dutch, Rotterdam.

The ship E. L. Lane sld. from Shelbourne on the 30th ult., for New-York, having repaired.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

PER STEAMSHIP CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

Arrived from New-York—May 16, G. B. Lamar, at Gravesend; Victory and Panama, do.

Arrived from Boston—May 17, Brewster, at ——.

Arrived from Philadelphia—May 18, Juliet and Erskine, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Savannah—May 15, Gordon Durkee, at Deal; 16th, S. R. Morland, at Liverpool; Sarah Ann, at Queenstown; Columbia and J. L. Dimmock, Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—May 16, Magdalena, at Portsmouth; 17th, Ida, Lizzie Harward, Agamemnon, Artisan and Cornelia, at Liverpool; 18th, Georgiana, Alton, Isabella, Jessie Mann, Lockwood and Uncle Joe, do.; 18th, Chicago, F. W. Brune and S. Curling, do.

Arrived from Mobile—May 16, Robert Dixey, at Deal, for Cronstadt; Adrian and Rising Sun, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Washington—May 16, Argo and Barbara, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Key West—May 16, Emma, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—May 16, Knickerbocker, from Liverpool.

PER AMERICA, AT HALIFAX.

Arrived from New-York—May 20, Albert Gallatin, at Liverpool; 23d, Borneo, off Deal; Cumbrian, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—May 21, Consignee, James Oliver, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—May 23, Cumberland, at Deal.

Arrived from Charleston—May 22, Alexander, at Liverpool; 21, Condor, at do.; Naomi, at Havre.

Arrived from Savannah—May 23, Ben Lomond, at Liverpool; 22, Highland Chief, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—May 20, Ramsbottom, City of Brooklyn, Pyramid and John Hancock, at Liverpool; 21st, Echo, Joseph Bowen, Magnolia and Marco, Greenleaf, at do.; 23d, Esmeralda, at do.; 24, Monarch of the Seas, at London; 21st, Richard [illegible], at do.; Sarah Ann and S. C. Grant, at Liverpool; 20th, Rebecca Sprague, at Havre; 23d, Thorwaldsen, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—May 22, Adelaide, Belle and Arabia, at Liverpool; 20th, Vanguard and Liston, at do.

Sailed for New-York—May 20th, Caroline, from Newport; Asia, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—May 21, Savannah from Liverpool; 23d, Georgia, from do.

Spoken, &c.

May 28, lat. 32 45, lon. 72, schr. W. O. Dresser, from Gonaives for New-York.

May 29, lat. 38 30, lon. 68, schr. Pilot's Bride, from New-York for Porto Cabello.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, May 16, bark Celeste, from and for Boston, in 10 ds.; brigs Grace Worthington, Kelly, for New-York, 6 ds.; Lucy Heywood, for do., next day.

At Sierra Leone, May 18, brig Trenton, for Salem, Mass.

The brig Robert Wing sld. for Goree, 8th.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PERSON knowing the whereabouts of ANITA LEWIS, of Matanzas, (about 8 years of age,) who arrived here on Friday last, in the steamer Quaker City, will confer favor by giving the information to Mrs. LEIPER, No. 2[illegible] [illegible]-av., or JOHN VAN NEST, No. 114 Pearl-st.